

Eastern Shore



General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the Laws of the UNITED STATES.

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TUESDAY MORNING; APRIL 6, 1813.

[No. 31.....699.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

PUBLIC SALE.

WE! be offered at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of James Dudley, deceased—the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. A credit of six months will given on all sums over \$100, the purchaser giving note with approved security, before the removal of the property; for all sums under six dollars, the cash will be required. The sale to commence at ten o'clock.

ELIZABETH DUDLEY, Ext'r.

JOHN DUDLEY, Ex'r.

March 23—3

Public Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, at the late dwelling of Elijah Spence, in Landing Neck, deceased, on Thursday the 8th day of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on a credit of six months—All the personal property of said deceased, consisting of a valuable stock of horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, household and kitchen furniture; also a quantity of Indian corn and blades—On all sums of five dollars and upwards, notes with approved security will be taken; on all sums under, the cash will be required. Further particulars made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

JAMES CAIN, Adm'r
of Elijah Spence, dec'd.

March 30—2

N. B. The crop of Wheat, of sixty bushels seedling, with the lease of the Farm for the present year, will be sold at the same time, on the above terms.

JAMES CAIN, Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

The Vestry of St. Michael's Parish will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in May next, at Mr. Peacock's tavern at Easton (12 o'clock)—all that land belonging to the said Vestry, on the road from Easton to Potts Mill, called "Mill Row" and "Mill Row Addition". The quantity of land not exactly known at this time; supposed about sixty acres. It is situated two miles from Easton, and will be a great object as a source of woodland timber.

March 9—9

FOR SALE.

That valuable estate, in Tuckahoe, some time since converted to me in trust, by Mr. William Roberts, containing about one thousand acres. It will be sold on a reasonable credit, in two parcels: one parcel of about 400 acres, including the principal mansion, and another of about 600 acres, being the farm commonly called Tuckahoe. If this estate be not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May, on the premises, upon terms which may be known by a previous application to the subscriber.

The subscriber requests that the judgment creditors of Mr. Roberts will meet at the courthouse, in Easton, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, March 16—10

From the London Pilot of Jan. 6.

Among all the painful reflections arising from the circumstances and consequences of the recent naval conflicts with the Americans, nothing is so distressing as the unquestionable fact, that the losses and sufferings of the Americans in the several actions, bore no proportion to ours. It has never before been known, that in an engagement in which the strength of the parties was so nearly proportioned as to require or admit an engagement, the loss was so disproportionate on the conqueror's part; nor does this observation apply merely to the case of a Spaniard. The great advantage and the great distinguishing characteristic of British gallantry, has also been, that infinitely more damage and more loss was inflicted on the enemy than was sustained on our part. But, unhappily, the case is altogether reversed.—We suffer losses equal, if not superior, to what our former enemies have sustained in the most memorable naval combats of prior wars; and our enemies suffer less than has been suffered by us in the most brilliant of our victories. Here, then, is the most serious and lamentable circumstance of the late unfortunate conflict between British and American frigates; not merely that the British frigates were conquered and captured, inflicting so little comparative injury upon their opponents, and suffering so much comparatively themselves. We do not think, as we have said, that even a Spanish frigate of the same relative force has been taken by a British one, without having left a better memorial of her name, her strength and her opponent. Let us not be accused here of disengaging our country's feelings, or want of attachment to our country's glory.—No solid wisdom, no real patriotism can exist distinct from truth. We must dare to look facts, however humiliating they may be, boldly in the face. For, unless we contemplate them, in their full extent—unless we adequately feel the impression that they should make on our minds, they can never produce that rebound of sentiment and effort which is necessary to replace us in the proud eminence on which we heretofore stood.—The fact is, that we have suffered most severe loss, without having inflicted any corresponding injury on our opponents. Let the nation think of this—let the navy think of this—combining in every future conflict with the Americans, Nelson's pithy instruction—"England expects every man to do his duty"—and if we are to hear again of English ships captured by Americans, at least we hope to hear of them without the disgrace of knowing that 100 or more suffered on our side, when their loss was limited to ten or a dozen.—Again, it is to be observed, that in former engagements we had such superior facilities in the management of our ships and our artillery, that we discharged three shots for every one discharged on the part of our antagonist; but now the Americans boast of having discharged three to every one of ours in the action between the United States and Macedonian, and unfortunately the disparity of the loss bears testimony to the truth of the allegation. Here, again, is a fact to pause upon, and a pressing argument for recollecting the

admonition of Nelson—"England expects every man to do his duty."

It may not be amiss here to subjoin, by way of memorandum, a statement of the actual loss on both sides in the several actions.

The Macedonian lost in the action with the United States, 36 killed, 36 severely and 32 slightly wounded. The loss of the United States, in the same action, was but 5 killed and 9 wounded, two of them mortally.

In the action between the Wasp and the Frolic, the former had only 5 killed and 5 wounded. Capt. Whinyates, of the Frolic, has not given a list of the loss on board that vessel; but we find that Capt. Jones, of the Wasp, in his letter, inserted in this paper, states, from what was seen by him, Eddle, whom he put on board as prize master, and from what that officer collected in conversation with the officers of the Frolic, that he had about 30 killed and 40 or 50 wounded.

The action between the Guerriere and the Constitution was fought for the greatest part at distance, and was perhaps of superior manoeuvre rather than superior valor on the side of the Americans. Capt. Daer surrendered on account of the disabled and sinking condition of his ship, which the captors themselves were obliged to destroy the day after the engagement. The difference of loss was, therefore, not so great in the number of killed in this instance as in the two others; yet here also the advantage was also on the side of the Americans; for we find that the Constitution had only 7 killed and as many wounded, and the Guerriere 15 killed and sixty-four wounded.

These facts are unpleasant; but bitter as the reflections they are calculated to excite must be, it is not safe that we should exclude from our minds any part of the impressions that they are naturally calculated to make; for the more acute and constant the pain that they excite, the more certain, the more near, the more vigorous & effectual will produce, to restore to us our former proud and enviable superiority. Above all, we trust, that the ever memorable sentence, which we have already cited, will be kept in mind in every succeeding action—and that every seaman in the British service will recollect that "England expects every man to do his duty."

From the London Pilot of Jan. 6.

Whatever insensibility the friends of ministers may affect, with regard to the triumphs of the American navy, they are abundantly anxious to report upon them, in the way of rumor and report. Not a day passes, without some asserted capture by our cruisers, to which though we lend a most willing ear, we have hitherto unfortunately found no sufficient reason to attach entire credit. Yesterday was more than usually prolific of these drawn victories. A morning paper gratified us with assurances of the capture of the United States and recapture of the Macedonian; but an evening paper went still farther, and noticed the reported surrender of Commodore Rogers and his whole squadron! Most happy should we have been to find either of these reports correct. It is high time that something should be done, to recall to the memory of our brave sons the sentiments which were once universal among our countrymen, and which inspired the patriotic hymn of "Britannia rules the waves."

Notwithstanding all that has been done to depress the courage and deaden the spirit of that gallant body of men, our naval heroes, by representing the striking of the British flag as a very natural occurrence—merely accident—by analyzing the constitution of a British crew, and proving it far inferior to an American one—by exaggerating the size and strength of the enemy's ships, and diminishing these of our own—by attempting to save the minots from blame at the expense of the naval officers—notwithstanding all these, and a thousand other weak and despicable artifices, which have been exercised by the defenders of a weak and despotic policy, we still think that our navy, if it has but fair play given to it, will soon annihilate the bold-spiritedness of the Americans, and sweep from the seas the whole of that contemptible race, which has been too long suffered to struggle for the sceptre of the ocean.

We have said, and we say again, that our cause is not directed against a partial misconduct in the particular department which has the immediate disposal of our naval force. It is directed against the feebleness and timidity of that policy, which overrides the exertions of every department. Political cowardice alone, as we conceive, prevented ministers from commencing the war against America in the style which the Americans themselves expected. It prevented them from having a plan matured and ready, to fall upon the sea coast of America, blockading up her ports, hindering her privateers from sailing, and capturing and destroying every frigate she might dare to send to sea. These would have been vigorous measures, but not more vigorous than the British frigates were conquered and captured, inflicting so little comparative injury upon their opponents, and suffering so much comparatively themselves. We do not think, as we have said, that even a Spanish frigate of the same relative force has been taken by a British one, without having left a better memorial of her name, her strength and her opponent. Let us not be accused here of disengaging our country's feelings, or want of attachment to our country's glory.—No solid wisdom, no real patriotism can exist distinct from truth. We must dare to look facts, however humiliating they may be, boldly in the face. For, unless we contemplate them, in their full extent—unless we adequately feel the impression that they should make on our minds, they can never produce that rebound of sentiment and effort which is necessary to replace us in the proud eminence on which we heretofore stood.—The fact is, that we have suffered most severe loss, without having inflicted any corresponding injury on our opponents. Let the nation think of this—let the navy think of this—combining in every future conflict with the Americans, Nelson's pithy instruction—"England expects every man to do his duty"—and if we are to hear again of English ships captured by Americans, at least we hope to hear of them without the disgrace of knowing that 100 or more suffered on our side, when their loss was limited to ten or a dozen.—Again, it is to be observed, that in former engagements we had such superior facilities in the management of our ships and our artillery, that we discharged three shots for every one discharged on the part of our antagonist; but now the Americans boast of having discharged three to every one of ours in the action between the United States and Macedonian, and unfortunately the disparity of the loss bears testimony to the truth of the allegation. Here, again, is a fact to pause upon, and a pressing argument for recollecting the

"Si volles, annis, curves hydropicus"

We are prepared to hear these "words of soberness and truth," these topics, so repeatedly urged by a Demosthenes and a Burke, set down to the account of personal and interested motives. Our readers will need from us no disclaimer of such motives. They will look to the events of the last six months—to the mortifying retreat of the brave Wellington—to the triumphant audacity of the petty American marine—and say whether they are not enough to disgust and sadden those who know no party but their country.

FROM CORBETT'S REGISTER, OF JAN. 16, 1813.

AMERICAN STATES.

My two last numbers were devoted principally to the task of endeavoring to convince the Prince Regent and the public, that it was neither dangerous nor dishonorable to yield to the terms upon which we might have had, and may yet have, peace with America; and to my great mortification, though I must confess, not much to my surprise, I now see, from the contents of the last Gazette, wherein is his royal highness's "Declaration," that all my endeavors have been of no avail, and that war, long, expensive and sanguinary war, will now take place with an enemy, who, above all others, is capable of inflicting deep wounds upon this already crippled, and, at least exhausted nation. From [the] first publication of the letters which passed between Lord Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney, soon after the French had announced their intention to repeal the Berlin and Milan decrees; from the very day of that publication, which took place soon after I was imprisoned in Newgate for two years (with a fine to THE KING, which I have since paid, of a thousand pounds) for having written and published upon the subject of flogging certain English militia men, at the Town of Ely, in England, who had been first reduced to submission by German troops; from the very day of that publication I began to fear the present sad result of the dispute, which had then assumed a new and more serious character than it had ever before worn.—With that fear in my mind, I lent all my feeble powers towards preventing such result. I have failed; opinions and counsels the direct opposite of mine have prevailed; and time will show who was right and who wrong. Upon former occasions the real grounds of war have, but too often, been lost sight of in the multitude and confusion of consequent events; the government had the address to enliven the passions of men on its side, & the voice of reason has been stifled. But, here, as was from the first resolved it should be, there is a clear, a distinct, an undistinguishable ground before our eyes; we know well what we are at war for: we know, and must bear in mind, that we are at war for the purpose of enforcing our practice of stopping American vessels upon the high seas, and taking out of them all such persons as our naval officers may deem to be British seamen. This is now become the clearly defined subject of the war with America. The "DECLARATION," which will be found below, inserted full length, does not contain any new matter; it is a summary of what our ministers have before alledged & asserted in their correspondence with the American government, and its divers agents. But, there are some few passages of it which require to be particularly noticed. The question relating to the Orders in Council has been before so amply discussed, in my several letters and articles upon the subject, that I will not encumber my present remarks with any thing relative thereto; but, will confine myself to what relates to the impressment of persons out of American ships on the high seas.

Upon this point the "Declaration" says: "His Royal Highness can never admit, that in the exercise of the unbridled and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any ridgeon of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit, that the taking such seamen from board of such vessels, can be considered by any neutral state as a hostile measure or a justifiable cause of war. There is no right more clearly established, than the right which a sovereign is to the allegiance of his subjects, more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and resume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey, it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence. If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this right more liable to *pain & vexation*, and *occasional abuse*, when practised towards the vessels of the U. S., the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which, in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense."

The doctrine of *allegiance*, as here laid down, admits with some exceptions; but, as to the right of impressing British seamen, on the high seas, out of neutral ships, I deny it to be founded on any principle or maxim, laid down by any writer on public law. Indeed, the "DECLARATION" does say that *SEARCHING* neutral vessels in time of war is *unavoidable* and has *heretofore been undisputed*. This is not correct; for, not only has even the right been disputed, not only are there two opinions about it in the books on public law, but the writers on public law are for the most part, *against* the said right as we practise it, and in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense.

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The doctrine

The writing cousin always proceeds from us. The Americans never remind us that we share the same origin with them. That is a bad sign on our side. It is we, and not they, who tell the world of the relationship. In short, it is well enough for a newspaper to remind them of their origin; but, I would not have done it in a solemn declaration; especially when I was accusing them of being the willing instrument and abettor of our enemy.—“Common interest.” That indeed, was a point to dwell on; but, then, it was necessary to produce something, at least, in support of the proposition. The Americans will *querer* the facts; and, indeed, they will flatly deny it.—They will say, for they have said that it is not for *their* interest, that we should have more power than we now have over the sea; and, that they have much more to dread from a great naval power, than from an overgrown power on the Continent of Europe. They are in no fear of the Emperor Napoleon, whose fleets they are now a match for; but they are in some fear of us; and, therefore, they do not wish to see us stronger.—It is in vain to tell them, “that we are fighting in defence of the *liberties of the world*.” They understand this matter full as well as we do, and, perhaps, a little better.—I should like to hear my Lord Castlereagh, beginning with the declaration against the Republicans of France, continue on the history of our hostilities to the present day, taking in those of India by way of episode, and concluding with the war for the right of impressment, make it out, how we have been and are defending the *liberties of the world*. I dare say that his lordship could make it out clearly enough. I do not pretend to question the fact of his ability; but, it would be at once instructive and entertaining to hear how he would do it.—“From their professed principles of freedom.”—From these the “DECLARATION” says that his Royal Highness expect the U. S. would have been the last power to become the willing instrument of French tyranny. Very true: of French tyranny; but that did not hinder him from expecting them to be the enemy of impressing men from board their ships; and, it should have been shown how this disposition proved them to be a willing instrument of French tyranny, or of any tyranny at all. It is useless to revile; it is useless to fly off to other matter. We impress men on board of American ships upon the high seas; we take out (no matter whether by mistake or otherwise) American seamen, as well as English; we force them to fight on board our ships, we punish them if they disobey. And, when they, after years of complaints and remonstrances, take up arms in the way of resistance, we tell them that they show themselves the willing instruments & abettors of French tyranny. I wish sincerely that this passage had been omitted. There are other parts of the “DECLARATION” that I do not like; but this part appears to me likely to excite a great deal of ill will; of lasting, of rooted ill will. I do not like the word “professed,” as applied to the American principles of freedom.—The meaning of that word, as here applied, cannot be equivocal, and assuredly would have been better left out, especially as we never see, in any of the American documents, any expression of the kind applied to us and to our government.—But, to take another view of the matter, why should his royal Highness expect the Americans to be disinclined toward France, because they profess principles of freedom? Why should he, on this account, expect that they would lean to our side in the war? Does the declaration mean to say, that the government of France is more tyrannical than was that monarchy, for the restoration of which a league was made in Europe in years 1792 and 1793? From its tone, the declaration may be construed to mean, that our government is more free than that of France, and that, therefore, we might have expected the Americans, who profess principles of freedom, to be on our side in a contest against “French tyranny.” Hem! Mum! Well, well! We will say nothing about the matter; but, it must be clear to every one, that the Americans may have their own opinion upon the subject; and they may express it too, until we can get at them with an *Ex-Officio*.—They may have their own opinion upon the matter; and their opinion may possibly differ from ours. They are, to be sure, at a great distance; but, they are a reading, and an observing, and a calculating people; and, I’ll engage, that there is not a farmer in the back states who is not able to give a pretty good account of the blessings of “English liberty.” Besides, leaving this quite out of the question; supposing the Americans should think us freemen and the French slaves, why should that circumstance prevent them from leaning to the side of France? What examples of the effect of such morality amongst the nations have the Regent’s ministers to produce? How often have we seen close alliances between free and despotic states neither free or despotic? How often have we been on the side of despots against free states? England was once in offensive alliance with France against Holland, Helder and France against England; and, it ought never to be forgotten, that England, not many years ago, favored the invasion of Holland and the subjugation of the States General by a Prussian army. Have we not formed alliances with Prussia, Austria, Russia, Spain, Naples, and all the petty Princes of Germany, against the Republic of France? Nay, have we not, in that war, the co-operation of

Turkey and Saxe? And, as for the *The American captain may have been in national honor, or diminution of the national dignity.*

Page of Boxes, “that *the War of Babylon*,” as our teachers call it, “the slave has been accounted holy by us, and his power an object of our peculiar care and protection.” Why, then, are we to expect, that America is to restrain from consulting her interests, if they be favored by a leaning towards France?—Why is she to be shut out from the liberty of forming connexion with a despotism, supposing a despotism now to exist in France? The truth is, that, in this respect, as in private life, it is interest alone that guides and must guide; and, in my mind, it is not more reasonable to expect America to lean on our side on account of the nature of the government of our enemy, than it would be to expect a Presbyterian to sell his sugar to a Churchman, because the only man that bade him a higher price was a Catholic. Here I should stop; but, an article upon the same subject, in the *Morning Chronicle*, of the 13th inst., calls for observation.

Upon the falsehood and impiety of the Times and the Courier, that is to say, the principal prints on the side of the Whig party and that of the minister, I have remarked often enough. I was anxious to hear what the Whigs had to say, and here we have it. Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Broome had pledged themselves to support the war, if America was not satisfied with the repeal of the orders in council; and here we have the grounds of that support. On this account the article is interesting, and, of course, worthy of an attentive perusal.—Notwithstanding the tedious length of the papers on both sides, the question between the Court of London and the government of the United States is simply *the right of Impressment of Seamen on board trading ships*—and this is in truth the sole cause of the war. If we were to examine the value of this cause to the two parties, it cannot be denied but that to the Americans it is exceedingly slight, and to the British highly material. The Americans cannot regard it as an insult, because it is a right which has been at all times asserted and acquiesced in by Sovereign States, respectively. Then viewed as an injury, what is it? That they shall go to war to prevent British subjects who have forsaken their allegiance, abandoned their country, and left their families probably starving, from being impressed on board their merchant vessels—that is to say, they claim the right to afford an asylum and employ the refuse of the British navy—men without principle, for it is only the profligate that are likely to become the objects of their protection. In this view, then, the point of little consequence to the Americans: it is interesting to the British to assert the power inherent in every state to reclaim its subjects; and the time may come when the principle would be equally important to America herself. But, say the American ministers, it is not so much the right itself, as the violent and insulting mode of exercising it, that we complain of: for we have, upon reflection, agreed on the principle of international law that free bottoms are not to be molested, and therefore we have no objection to the search of our merchant ships for contraband of war; but, in that case, whenever warlike stores, &c. are found on board an American vessel, she is detained and carried into a port, for adjudication by a competent court.—Whether the adjudication be always impartial or not, is another affair, but in this respect nations are on an equal footing, and these Admiralty Courts, well or ill conducted, are recognized by all maritime nations. But with respect to the impressment of seamen on board the American merchant ships; and as you express a wish that each party would promulgate their thoughts on the subject, it may not be amiss to lay before your readers the propositions that have been made by the American government, and these are,

WM. COBETT.

Bolton, 14th January, 1813.

IMPRESSIONMENT, &c.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—I observe in your paper of yesterday the expression of a hope that the war with America would not long continue, as the question between the two governments was simply as to the right of impressment of seamen on board the American merchant ships; and as you express a wish that each party would promulgate their thoughts on the subject, it may not be amiss to lay before your readers the propositions that have been made by the American government, and these are,

To enter into engagements to allow of no protection to British seamen; but, on the contrary, to deliver them up whenever they sought refuge among them.

To aid our consuls in searching for, seizing, and restoring them.

To keep them in their prisons, whereunto required; and to prohibit their citizens under adequate penalties, from carrying them off, or employing them.

To conclude, in these provisions, neither deserters, nor all sealing people. Upon these conditions the American government required an exemption from seizure upon the high seas, of all persons found on board American ships, except such as are liable to be taken, according to the laws of nations (for instance, as enemies serving in the war,) and for such supposed British seamen as being already abroad in American ships, might be claimed in a British or friendly port, as British subjects, as process equivalent to that last mentioned, and approved in your remarks, was proposed. Indeed, it appears by some extracts in the Monthly Review of November last, that an American agent at Jamaica some years ago had, by *habeas corpus*, ascertained the character, and procured the discharge of about fifty American seamen, when the Admiral on the station gave orders, that the writs should no longer be attended to.

By the adoption of the American propositions, all subsequent escape of British seamen into the service of the U. States, or of the merchants of America, would have been prohibited. A more complete remedy can hardly be imagined, against the employment of all British seamen not naturalized by the U. S. before their adoption. Of those that have so become naturalized (who if any must be very few), something remains to be said. But we are not without a measure in this case, that may surely be adopted without any degradation of the

posed upon by the similarity of language, and when brought into one of our ports, where there is a competent Court to adjudge the point, a real American seaman might find it impossible to adduce proofs of his nativity. Besides, in both events, the penalty would be inordinate. Another suggestion has been made, that the British naval officer impressing a seaman on board an American vessel, and vice versa, should be bound to make a certificate (or what the French call *procès verbal*) to the fact, one copy of which he should deliver to the American captain, and transmit the other to the Admiralty to be filed; and that the seaman seized should have his action for damages in the court of law, the certificate to be produced by the Admiralty as proof of the trespass, if the person can prove himself to be a native of the country that he pretended to be. We confess we think that this ought to satisfy both governments, for this would make officers cautious in exercising the right which at the same time cannot be safely surrendered.”—This is poor, paltry trash. But, it contains one assertion, which I declare to be false. It is here asserted, that “the right of impressment of seamen on board of trading ships, is a right which has at all times been asserted, and acquiesced in by Sovereign States, respectively.” I give this an unqualified denial. I say, that it is a right, which no nation has ever asserted, and which no nation ever acquiesced in.—Let the *Morning Chronicle* name the nation that has ever done either: let him cite the instance of such a practice as we insist upon: let him name the writer, every English writer, on public law, who has made even an attempt to maintain such a doctrine: nay, let him name the writer, who has laid down any principle, or maxim, from which such a right can possibly be deduced. And if he can do none of these, what assurance, what a desperate devotion to faction must it be to enable a man to make such an assertion! The assertion of the “value of the cause” being slight to America, in comparison to what it is to us, has no better foundation. The *value!* what is of value, what is of any value at all, if the *liberty* and lives of the people of America are of no value?—And when we know, when no man will deny, when official records of the fact exist, that hundreds of native Americans have been impressed and sent to serve on board our ships of war; when this is notorious; when it neither will nor can be denied, what is of value to America, if this cause be not of value? As to the proposition of making English seamen “contraband of war,” it is so impudent it is shameful, it is even so horrid, that I will do no more than just name it, that it may not escape the reader’s indignation. Indeed, there need no more than the reading of this one article to convince the Americans, that all the factions in England are, in effect, of one mind upon the subject of this war; and I am afraid, that this conviction will produce consequences, which we shall have sorely to lament, though I shall, for my own part, always have the satisfaction to reflect that every thing which it was in my power to do, has been done, to prevent those consequences.

W. COBETT.

Bolton, 14th January, 1813.

IMPRESSIONMENT, &c.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—I observe in your paper of yesterday the expression of a hope that the war with America would not long continue, as the question between the two governments was simply as to the right of impressment of seamen on board the American merchant ships; and as you express a wish that each party would promulgate their thoughts on the subject, it may not be amiss to lay before your readers the propositions that have been made by the American government, and these are,

To enter into engagements to allow of no protection to British seamen; but, on the contrary, to deliver them up whenever they sought refuge among them.

To aid our consuls in searching for, seizing, and restoring them.

To keep them in their prisons, whereunto required; and to prohibit their citizens under adequate penalties, from carrying them off, or employing them.

To conclude, in these provisions, neither deserters, nor all sealing people. Upon these conditions the American government required an exemption from seizure upon the high seas, of all persons found on board American ships, except such as are liable to be taken, according to the laws of nations (for instance, as enemies serving in the war,) and for such supposed British seamen as being already abroad in American ships, might be claimed in a British or friendly port, as British subjects, as process equivalent to that last mentioned, and approved in your remarks, was proposed. Indeed, it appears by some extracts in the Monthly Review of November last, that an American agent at Jamaica some years ago had, by *habeas corpus*, ascertained the character, and procured the discharge of about fifty American seamen, when the Admiral on the station gave orders, that the writs should no longer be attended to.

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prisoners could be removed, by pumping and bailing, but without effect, as she unfortunately sank in 5 1/2 fathoms water, carrying down thirteen of her crew, and three of my brave fellows, viz. Joe Hart, Joseph Williams and Hannibal Boyd. Lieutenant Connor and midshipman Cooper, and the remainder of my men employed in removing the prisoners, with difficulty saved themselves by jumping into a boat that was lying on the beams as she went down. Four men of the thirteen mentioned were so fortunate as to gain the foretop, and were afterwards taken off by our boats. Previous to her going down, four of her men took to her stern boat that had been much damaged during the action, whil I sincerely hope reaching the shore; but, from the heavy sea running at the time, the shattered state of the boat, and the difficulty of landing on the coast, I am fearful they were lost. I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number of killed. Captain Peale and four men were found dead on board.—The master, one midshipman, carpenter, and carpenter’s clerk, and twenty nine men wounded, most of them very severely, three of which died of their wounds after being removed, and nine drowned. Our loss was trifling in comparison. John Price killed, Samuel Coulson and Joseph Dalrymple slightly wounded; George Cossin and Lewis Todd severely hurt by the explosion of a cartridge. Todd survived only a few days.—Our rigging and sails were much cut.—One shot through the foremast and the bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage.

At the time I brought the Peacock to action the Sepiegle, (the brig mentioned as being at an anchor) mounting sixteen two and thirty pound carronades, and two long nines lay about six miles in shore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action. Apprehensive she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were used by my officers and crew, in repairing damages, &c. that by nine o’clock our boats were stowed, a new set of sails hoisted, and the ship completely ready for action. At two A. M. got under way and stood by the wind to the northward and westward, under easy sail. On entering next morning, found we had two hundred and seventy-seven souls on board (including the crew of the American ship Hunter, of Portland, taken a few days before by the Peacock) and, as we had been on two thirds allowance of provisions for some time, and had but 3400 gallons of water on board, I reduced the allowance to three pints a man, and determined to make the best of my way to the United States.

The Peacock was deservedly styled one of the finest vessels of her class in the British navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the Hornet. Her beam was greater by five inches, but her extreme length not so greatly four feet. She mounted 16 four and twenty pound carronades, two long nines, one twelve pound carronade on her top gallant forecastle as a shifting gun, and one four or six pounder, and two swivels mounted aft. I find by her quarter bill that her crew consisted of one hundred and thirty-four men, four of whom were absent in a palse.

The cool and determined conduct of my officers and crew during the action, and these almost unexampled exertions afterwards, entitle them to my warmest acknowledgments, and I beg leave most earnestly to recommend them to the notice of government.

By the indisposition of Lieut. Stewart, I was deprived of the services of an excellent officer—he had been able to stand the deck; I am confident his exertions would not have been surpassed by any one on board. I should be doing injustice to the merits of Lieutenant Shulrick, and acting lieutenants Connor and Newton, were I not to recommend them particularly to your notice.—Lieutenant Shulrick was in the actions with the Guerriere and Java.—Captain Hull and Commodore Bainbridge can bear testimony of his coolness and good conduct on both occasions.

With the greatest respect, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES LAWRENCE.

Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. At the commencement of the action my sailing master and seven men were absent in a prize, and Lieutenant Stewart and six men on the sick list.

BOSTON. March 20.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived at Gloucester, the ship Augustus, captain Barry, from Cadiz; by which, through the polite attention of a friend, we have been favored with a file of Spanish papers to the 26th February.

They contain Lisbon accounts to the 17th February, which state that official letters had been received from lord Wellington, dated from the head quarters at Fredericksburg, the 10th February, which informed, that since his former despatch of the 5th, no event or movement of any consideration had taken place either in the French or allied army.

The French continued to levy the most exorbitant contributions in the Spanish provinces subjected to their military sway.

The Spanish partisan chiefs continued their successful attacks on the French fortifications and other parties.

The Cortes continued their deliberations with spirit; and had received numerous supplications on the abolition of the inquisition; the building and effects of which are to be appropriated as a hospital for invalids.

LATE FROM LISBON.

On Saturday arrived here the brig Silk-worm, 53 days from Lisbon—no political news, markets depressed.

NEW YORK, March 31.

A British fleet off Sandy Hook. A pilot boat came up from the Hook last evening, and the pilots informed us, that a British line of battle ship and a frigate were

off Sandy Hook. The pilots supposed the frigate was the Belvedere, capt. Byron.— If the frigate is the Belvedere, it is probable that the ship of the line is the Poitevin, com. Berresford.]

Preparations for defence—A temporary breast work is erected on the site of the old battery, in front of our city; the workmen broke ground and commenced their operations yesterday morning; the work will be finished in a few days.

Captain Lawrence, of the Hornet, will we understand, soon be ordered to take the command of the frigate Constitution, in the place of captain Bainbridge, who is to superintend the building of a t.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1813.

The readers of the Star are this morning presented with some excellent extracts from British papers not those in America, which will amply compensate a careful perusal.

Is there a federalist out of Talbot county, on whose mind daut of the capture and destruction of the sloop of war Peacock, by the Hornet, remained, after reading the account published on Tuesday last? Yet, strange to tell, there is a party in it, so devoted to the British cause in America, the remainder of the week was allowed to pass away in silent regret, while their deluded followers were lost in doubtful uncertainty! Will they believe Capt. Lawrence? See opposite page.

While *Times* by Fawcett, in a series of numbers, is trying by every abuse and misrepresentation against the General Government, to prevent the loan authorised by law, which are taking the rounds in the British papers, the following may not be deemed out of date, leaving the readers of the Star to say what "old" "Learn" still remains amongst us, and what is pending the war, that will not, in any military association, or patriotic way, but discourage them as far as they dare; and whether these men should be carefully watched or not?

TOLERATION.

Extract from the Federal Gazette of July 5, 1798.
I believe that some of the old Federal friends still remains amongst us, and that some vile and degenerate wretches, whom I call *Federalists*, *America's Jacobins*, will not join any military association, or patriotic union, but discourage them as far as they dare; these men should be carefully watched and if they should artfully attempt to form any military corps, and what will be known by the character of their officers and privates no notice should be given to our Federal and State governments, to prevent commissions issuing from want of information.

Under the general names of "French partisans" or "American Jacobins" it is almost unnecessary to mention, the *Federalists* of 1798 nominated the whole body of the Republicans.]

The government being in possession of a treasonable correspondence carried on by British agents in this country, and others, with people in Great Britain, and with British commanders in America; and being advised that many letters of that kind were sent to Annapolis, to be forwarded thence by the packet, ordered all the letters there to be examined, and such as merited attention to be detained. The result of this precautionary measure is not known, but it is generally understood that there was good reason at least for the investigation. It is surprising that any one should think of sending letters by the packet, sealed. None would object to their being examined, whose correspondence would bear examination. Highly criminal would it be in the government to permit a single letter to pass to the enemy without knowing its contents, especially at the present time, when their forces infest our bays and rivers, blockade our ports, and menace our towns with devastation. We hope, and believe, that, in these and all other respects, our government and people will do their duty.

[Nat. Intel.

We understand that major general Wilkinson is ordered on to the city of Washington with a view of giving him a separate and important command to the North.

He is to be succeeded in the command on the Mississippi by brigadier general Flournoy of Georgia—and general Wade Hampton is ordered to the command of the troops at New Orleans.

It is said that colonels Pike, Covington, Ward, Cass, Winder and M'Arthur, are to be the six brigadier generals, authorised to be appointed during the recess—by an act of the last session.

Adjutant general Cushing has been appointed brigadier general in the place of brigadier general Gausey, deceased, and will shortly take the field. [Alex. Head.

We are indebted to the civility of the Editors of the Patriot, for the Norfolk Herald of Tuesday, from which the following paragraphs are copied. Five English sailors, who escaped from the Dragon, report the enemy's squadron to be on short allowance of water. It is supposed that Admiral Beaufort will shortly relieve Admiral Warren's squadron.

Norfolk, March 30.

THE ENEMY.

Since our last the enemy's shipping in Hampton Roads, consisting of 3 sail of the line, and 2 frigates, have removed from that anchorage and taken up their former position in Lynhaven Bay.

This movement of the enemy from a position in which he could so effectually obstruct our navigation, has very naturally given rise to a number of conjectures; we are, however, inclined to think that it is only a temporary measure, probably a feint to decoy our vessels into their power, which may in consequence attempt the navigation of James River. While the blockade continues we may calculate that a force will occasionally, if not constantly be employed in Hampton Roads, sufficient to cut off all communication by water, between this place and the upper country.

We cannot state with certainty the number of the enemy's shipping at present employed in the blockading of the Chesapeake. Mr. Davis, of Hampton, who crossed the Roads yesterday, informs, that the Dragon 74, was at anchor about seven miles below Old Point Comfort, and that three 74's and two frigates were in Lynhaven. These are all that he could see, but there is no doubt that several frigates were higher up the Bay.

Capt. Hummings & crew of the sloop Pemmy, of Edenton, came up from Willoughby's Point on Saturday, having been captured by one of the enemy's ships near Cape Charles on the 21st inst. Capt. H. relates that he left Alexandria the 18th, and was bound to Edenton, his vessel in quest.

The enemy after taking a quantity of clothing and other articles from the ship, and \$300 in specie from Capt. H., ordered him to proceed with his vessel to the Admiral's ship for adjudication. Capt. H. however thought proper to save the Ad-

miral any trouble on his account, by running the sloop aground on the spit Willoughby's when he and his hands took to the boat and came ashore, leaving the sloop in possession of the militia on the beach.

Annapolis, April 3.
Suspicion—arrest—trial—conviction, and imprisonment.

The account which appeared in the Federal Gazette, with respect to certain recent events in this town as coming from "undoubted authority" is quite laughable, and deserves a conspicuous place amongst the rest of the war "rumours." Those here who daily see the person spoken of in that article, now mowing to and fro without restraint, enquire who was Mr. Quinn's "undoubted authority."

CONSISTENCY.

The federalists in and out of the Legislature appear the conduct of Eastern Governors, who refused upon the call of the Executive to call out the Militia, and expressly maintained the doctrine that the Governors discretion should control in such cases; how then can they blame the general government for the militia being called out here? If the Governor and Council had that it is not necessary according to their own doctrine, he might have refused. We pray you gentlemen have some decent regard for consistency.

The following are the orders issued by his Excellency the Governor, in compliance with the requisition of the President of the U.S., for a part of this State's quota, to be employed in the defence of the seat of government, and the public property of the State in this City.—The whole of the forces may shortly be expected, when we shall be in a formidable state of defence, and enabled to bid defiance to the public enemy, should an attack be contemplated. How small must the Tories feel, when his Excellency has thus given the *decrees* to all their predictions in regard to his calling out the militia in case of a requisition from the proper authority! Altho' a federalist, we believe he is an American in principle, & will never shrink from a performance of his duty when the interests of his country, as in the present case, may require his concurrence with the views of the general government. Let the lugubrious howlings of faction cease; let *tories*, *spies* and *traitors* to their cause drag out a miserable existence in contemptible oblivion, and the American federalists retrieve a character so long disgraced and abused by such detestable emissaries.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarter, Annapolis, March 29, 1813.

In conformity to a requisition of the general government, signified in communications of the Secretary of War of the 20th and 24th instant, to the Executive of Maryland, to detach a body of drafted militia to be stationed at Annapolis for the defence thereof:

Ordered, That the 40th and 42d regiment, and extra battalion, commanded by Major M. Cauldin of the 1st brigade, commanded by Brig Gen. Foreman, furnish 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 ensigns and 188 men, including non commissioned officers and music.—The 3d and 44th regiments of the 7th brigade, commanded by Gen. Barrick, will furnish 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign and 98 men, including non commissioned officers and music.—The 22d and 32d regiments of the 8th brigade, commanded by Gen. O. Williams, will furnish 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 ensigns and 188 men, including non commissioned officers and music.—Col. Gassaway Watkins will command this detachment.—Major Wood of the 42d regiment will take command of that part of the detachment from the 1st brigade, and as soon as they are ready to march, will conduct them to Annapolis and report himself to Colonel Watkins.

The brigadiers commanding officers of the 1st, 7th and 8th brigades, will immediately give the necessary orders for carrying the above effect as speedily as possible, before their march, and report to the Commander in Chief of the Militia of Maryland, the progress made in the execution thereof.

By order of the Commander in Chief,

JOHN GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

SIR,

Inclosed I send you an order of the Commander in Chief of the Militia of Maryland, and I am directed by him to express his confidence, that you will as speedily as possible, carry it into effect, and that as soon as the detachment from your brigade is ready to march, you will give the necessary orders to facilitate their movement to this place. For any expence which may be incurred in their transportation, or for provision on their march, you will direct drafts on the Executive of Maryland, accompanied with the necessary vouchers. Arms and accoutrements will be furnished here on their arrival.

By Order,

JOHN GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

No. 1.

From the Federal Republican of March 15.

"We stately upon a theory, that has seldom if ever misled us, that the intention of Admiral Warren has been overruled to penetrate and cover all the navigable rivers of the South, and destroy the shipping. This is to be done as a RETALIATION upon us for letting loose pirates upon British commerce. Upon the same authority, we mention the MEDITATED DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BALTIMORE.—After knocking down the fort, all the wharves were to be burnt, and such shipping as could not be carried off, consigned to the flames."

No. 2.

From the same paper of March 22.

"He [Adm. Warren] may go up to BALTIMORE, as he no doubt intends, and DISPOSE OF ITS FATE ACCORDING TO THE DEGREES OF VENGEANCE or clemency by which he is activated. He may even come up to Washington, & reduce the Navy Yard and stores to a heap of ashes and ruins."

"Perhaps at this moment Norfolk, the Con-

stable and the Navy Yard at Gosport are illumi-

nating the course of Sir John Warren up to ANNA-

POLIS and BALTIMORE. If he relies upon

the sudden interposition of the militia, he will be more conspicuously disappointed than ever.

They are without arms as well as discipline, and

they possessed both, they would be of no avail a-

gainst the British navy, whilst any thing like ade-

quate fortifications are not to be found."

No. 3.

From the same paper of March 24.

"The spade and pick axe are the proper im-

plements for the MOB-MEN to work with, and

as it is what they ought long since have bro't in,

very few will censure Admiral Warren for setting

them to hard labor these dull times. The pen-

itentary or public roads, would be a more suitable

scene of action for a majority of the VAGA-

BONDS AND RUGGED HOUNDS, upon

which the DEVOTED CITY depends for de-

fence."

Within a few months past the Government of

Russia has been the subject of the highest tele-

graphy. How long has this violent partiality

been entertained by the opposition for Russia?

We well recollect, when Mr. Smith, late Secre-

tary of State, was designated as Minister to Rus-

sia, the importance of the friendship of that coun-

try to the U. States was much depreciated by the

enemies of administration. Russia was descri-

bed as a sterile inopious region, whose friend-

ship was of no value to us. The best appellation

given by the factious prints to that mission, was

that it was "an Exile to Siberia". What canso

suddenly have changed their antipathy, or at best

indifference, into affection? Let intervening

history decide the question. For ourselves, two

years ago we expressed our admiration & esteem

for the personal character of the Emperor of Rus-

sia, and for the deportment of that government to

the U. States; we may add, we had also a most

favorable opinion of the judgment & intelligence

of the sovereign who sways that realm. Those

opinions are essentially unchanged. The only

circumstance which has materially weakened

our confidence in his judgment, is, his having

confided his fleet to the care of the British govern-

ment. Whether this is the charm which has

wrought a change in his favor in the sentiments

of the conductors of the factious prints, we know

not; and our readers are as competent to conjue-

racy as ourselves. But even this error is that of

a good man and virtuous prince, void of guile

and malice.

Since we have brought this most important

subject before our country, we cannot omit giv-

ing publicity to the fact, that 2 impressed Ameri-

can seamen, were on board the Macedonian, dur-

ing her engagement with the frigate U. States.

New York, March 27.

IMPRESSED AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Capt. Lawrence, of the U. S. sloop of war

Hornet, has authorised us to state, that there

were two impressed American seamen on board

the late British sloop of war Peacock, one a na-

tive of this State, (N. York) and the other a na-

tive of Norfolk. One of them was pressed two

years and a half ago, and the other about

two years, neither of whom entered, and both

were compelled to fight during the engagement

with the Hornet.

Before the engagement commenced, the above

mentioned American seamen left their station,

went to the Capt. of the Peacock, and asked his

permission to go below with the crew of the brig

Hunter of Portland, as they could not fight a-

gainst their country. This request was temporarily refused by the late Capt. Peake, and the two

Americans were forced to their station, & com-

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with Great Britain, it shall not be lawful to employ on board any of the public or private vessels of the United States any person or persons except citizens of the United States, or persons of color, natives of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, it shall not be lawful to employ as aforesaid any naturalized citizen of the U. S. States, unless such citizen shall produce to the commander of the public vessel, if to be employed on board such vessel, or to a collector of the customs a certified copy of the act by which he shall have been naturalized, setting forth such naturalization and the time thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of private vessels of the United States sailing from a port in the U. S. States to a foreign port, the list of the crew, made as heretofore directed by law, shall be examined by the collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out and if approved of by him, shall be certified accordingly. And no person shall be admitted or employed as aforesaid, on board of any vessel aforesaid, unless his name shall have been entered in the list of the crew, approved and certified by the collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out as aforesaid. And the said collector, before he delivers the list of the crew, approved and certified as aforesaid to the captain, master, or proper officer of the vessel to which the same belongs, shall cause the same to be recorded in a book by him for that purpose to be provided, and the said record shall be open for the inspection of all persons, and a certified copy thereof shall be admitted in evidence in any court in which any question may arise, under any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized from time to time to make such further regulations, and to give such directions to the several commanders of public vessels, and to the several collectors, as may be proper and necessary respecting the proofs of citizenship, to be exhibited to the commanders or collectors aforesaid:—Provided, that nothing contained in such regulations or directions shall be repugnant to any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, no seaman or other seafaring man, not being a citizen of the United States, shall be admitted or received as a passenger on board of any public or private vessel of the United States, in a foreign port, without permission in writing from the proper officers of the country of which such seaman or seafaring man may be subject or citizen.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, the consuls or commercial agents of any nation at peace with the United States shall be admitted (under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States), to state their objections to the proper commander or collector as aforesaid, against the employment of any seaman or seafaring man on board of any public or private vessel of the United States, on account of his being a native subject or citizen of such nation, and not embraced within the description of persons who may be lawfully employed according to the provisions of this act; and the said consuls or commercial agents shall also be admitted under the said regulations, to present the time when the proofs of citizenship of the persons against whom such objections may have been made, shall be investigated by such commander or collector.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any commander of a public vessel of the United States, shall knowingly employ or permit to be employed, or shall admit or receive, or permit to be admitted or received, on board his vessel, any person whose employment or admission is prohibited by the provisions of this act, he shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed or admitted on board such vessel.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be employed, or be received on board of any private vessel, the master or commander, and the owner or owners of such vessel, knowing thereof, shall respectively forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed or received, in any one voyage; which sum or sums shall be recovered, although such seaman or person shall have been admitted and entered in the certified list of the crew aforesaid, by the collector for the district to which the vessel may belong: and all penalties and forfeitures arising under or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for prosecuted, and recovered, with cost of suit, by action of debt, and shall accrue and be one moiety thereof to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit any commander or master of a public or private vessel of the United States whilst in a foreign port or place, from receiving any American seaman in conformity to law, or supplying any deficiency of seamen on board such vessel, by employing American seamen or subjects of such foreign country, the employment of whom shall not be prohibited by the laws thereof.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall have no effect

or operation with respect to the employment of seamen of the subjects or citizens of any foreign nation which shall not, by treaty or special convention with the government of the United States, have prohibited on board of her public and private vessels the employment of native citizens of the United States who have not become citizens or subjects of such nation.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any arrangement between the United States and any foreign nation, which may take place under any treaty or convention, made and ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the United States.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no person who shall arrive in the United States from and after the time when this act shall take effect, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, who shall not, for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission as aforesaid, have resided, within the United States, without being, at any time during the said five years, out of the territory of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, any certificate or evidence of citizenship referred to in this act; or shall pass over, or use, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited certificate of citizenship, or shall make sale or dispose of any certificate of citizenship, to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony; and on being thereof convicted by due course of law shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period not less than three, or more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court taking cognizance thereof.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That no suit shall be brought for any forfeiture or penalty incurred under the provisions of this act, unless the suit be commenced with in three years from the time of the forfeiture.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1813.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Vesting in the President of the United States the power of retaliation.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all and every case, wherein, during the present war between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, any violations of the laws and usages of war, among civilized nations, shall be or have been done and perpetrated by those acting under authority of the British government, or any of the citizens of the United States, or persons in the land or naval service of the United States, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause full and ample retaliation to be made according to the laws and usages of war among civilized nations, for all and every such violation as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any outrage or act of cruelty or barbarity shall be or has been practised by any Indian or Indians, in alliance with the British government, or in connexion with those acting under the authority of the said government, on citizens of the United States or those under its protection, the President of the United States is hereby authorised to cause full & ample retaliation to be done and executed on such British subjects, soldiers, seamen or marines, or Indians in alliance or connexion with Great Britain, being prisoners of war, as if the same outrage or act of cruelty or barbarity had been done under the authority of the British government.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1813.

JAMES MADISON.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery of Maryland,

The subscriber, trustee, will sell at public sale on the last Saturday in May next, at North-West Fork Bridge, the real estate of Abraham Lewis, deceased, lying part in Dorchester county, and part in Caroline county. The terms of sale are 12 months credit, and that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with security to be approved of by the trustee, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Wm. WOOLLEN.

March 30—38

PUBLIC SALE

By order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County—

Will be exposed to public auction, on the first TUESDAY in July next, one moiety of the mills in North-West Fork, Dorchester county, formerly the property of Dr. Gule, and now in possession of Mr. James T. Peagay. The terms of this sale are, bond with good security, payable in two equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will be on the premises, and the hour of twelve. A good title will be given to the purchaser, by

H. H. IRVING, Trustee.

Salisbury, march 23—4

TANNERY, AND CURRYING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber wishes to rent immediately, for one, or more years, his well known Yard in the village of Hillsborough, wherein he has for some time, carried on the business of Tanning and Currying, which he is now unable to attend to, from long continuance of ill health. The Yard has forty one vats, and is otherwise furnished with houses and utensils for carrying on the business with convenience and profit; it is well stocked with Leather, Hides and Bark, which he will sell to the person who may rent the Yard, on accommodating terms. Apply to

JOHN EAGLE.
Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.

march 16—4

THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Will meet at Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of April next, for the purpose of granting licenses to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland, agreeably to law.

march 23—4

FOR SALE,

A few valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office.

march 23—4

TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS,

(Renewable)
That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, to lessees who wish.

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

feb. 2—m

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have the pleasure of informing the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, a general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which they will sell at a small advance for Cash. N.B. feathers and tow linens will be received in exchange for Goods.

THOMAS & GROOME.

march 23—m

APPRENTICES WANTED,

To the Tanning & Carrying Business.
Two Boys between 12 and 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business, on good terms, if early application be made to the subscriber.

JOHN REGESTER.

Wye, 3d mo. 23—5

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR, WHOLESALE TEA-DEALER AND GROCER,

No. 66, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,

Respectfully informs his friends and the inhabitants of Easton and the Eastern Shore generally, that he has now on hand a large and well selected assortment of Teas, Wines and Liquors, and Groceries generally—all of which will be sold in their pure state, and at small advances for cash or acceptance.

W. N. Jr. is happy to have it in his power to say, that he can now sell choice Cognac Brandy at much less price than heretofore; and has a large supply of fine rectified old Rye Whisky, fit for present use.

* Orders from merchants particularly attended to. Also, private families and keepers of public houses attended to with fidelity and promptitude, and their goods packed up securely, and sent on board the vessels clear of expense—and all goods sold with the privilege of being returned, if not found on trial as represented.

march 2—7*

FOR SALE,

250 bags of Coffee, some of which is first quality,

50 bbls. Rye Whisky,

10 hds. good retailing Molasses,

2 pipes Cognac Brandy,

4 hds. W. L. Rum,

With a General Assortment of GROCERIES.

Apply to

J. A. LEVERING,

No. 25, Cheapside, Baltimore,

Who inform their country friends and others, that they sell GRAIN on commission.

feb. 16—10

The Editors of the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and Star at Easton, will insert the above eight or ten times, and forward their account to the Editors of the Patriot for payment.

The Union Tavern, in Easton.

The lease of Mr. Thomas Peacock for this establishment expiring at the end of the present year, and he intending to remove from Talbot, the subscriber offers it for rent, either upon the terms by which it is held by Mr. Peacock, or in separate tenements.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, march 30—m

Notice.

The subscribers of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nathan Kern, late of said County, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment; and all those having

claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 20th day of October next,

they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 20th March, 1813.

RICHARD KERN,

NATHAN KERN,

Ex'tors. of Nathan Kern, deceased.

march 30—4

IN CHANCERY,

March 5th, 1813.

Ordered, That the stated Term in July be altered from the first to the second Tuesday, and that the Term for the return of process and the hearing of causes be held accordingly.

Test. JAS. P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.

march 16—12

APPRENTICES

Wanted to the Earthen Ware business.

Two boys of 14 or 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business on pleasing terms to parents if early application is made to the subscriber.

NICH'S. S. JONES, Baltimore.

march 9—12

Caroline County Court,

March Term, 1813.

The creditors of William Gibson, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said William Gibson to the judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and having given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judge of Caroline county court, to be held at Denton on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application: the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Gibson should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—

THO: RICHARDSON, Clk.

To be published in one paper at Easton, three successive weeks, at least three months before the second Monday in October next.

march 23—38

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, S. t.

Eastern Shore



General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1813.

[No. 32.....700.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly; in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

Public Sale.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at his residence,

All the personal estate of William Price, dec'd. On all sums of and above eight dollars (for which a note with approved security will be required) a credit of six months will be given, the cash must be paid at the time of sale on all sums under eight dollars. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. BENNETT, Adm'r.

April 6—3

Notice.

Will most probably be sold at public sale, on FRIDAY the 23d inst.

At the Beaver-Dam-Causeway, Queen Ann's county, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, on a credit of six and twelve months, a small tract or parcel of LAND, lying near the Causeway, and now in the occupation of Robert S. Gamble, Esq. This tract runs entirely across the late Dr. Longstreet's farm on the Long Marsh, and divides the woodland from the arable land, and adjoins the lands of Messrs. Robert S. Gamble and Joseph Pippin. The title to the above land is in dispute.

DEKAR THOMPSON.

April 6—3

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY the 27th inst. will be sold at public sale on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All that Farm and Tract of Land lying near the Beaver Dam Causeway, in Queen Ann's county, of which Samuel Curman, late of the said county, died seized. The same consists of parts of the tracts called "Tristram Ridge," "Hollingsworth's Confusion," "Tom's Fancy enlarged," and "Henry's Lure"—and containing two hundred and sixty acres, more or less. Persons inclined to purchase to review the premises, which will be sold by Mr. William Cecil, who resides thereon. It will be sold under a decree of the Chancellor, for cash only, by

WALTER L. CLAYTON, Trustee.

April 6—4

PUBLIC SALE.

The Vestry of St. Michael's Parish will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in May next, at Mr. Peacock's tavern at Easton (12 o'clock)—all that Land belonging to the said Vestry, on the road from Easton to Potts's Mill, called "Mill Road" and "Mill Road Addition." The quantity of Land not exactly known at this time; supposed about sixty acres. It is situated two miles from Easton, and will be a great object as a source of wood and timber.

March 9—9

FOR SALE.

That valuable estate, in Tuckahoe, some time since conveyed to me in trust, by Mr. William Roberts, containing about one thousand acres.—It will be sold on a reasonable credit, in two parcels; one parcel of about 400 acres, including the principal mansion, and another of about 600 acres, being the farm commonly called "Tuckahoe." If this estate be not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May, on the premises, upon terms which may be known by a previous application to the subscriber.

The subscriber requests that the judgment creditors of Mr. Roberts will meet at the court house, in Easton, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, march 16—10

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery of Maryland,

The subscriber trustee, will sell public sale on the last Saturday in May next, at North-West-Pork Bridge, the real estate of Abraham Lewis, deceased, lying part in Dorchester county, and part in Caroline county. The terms of sale are 12 months credit, and that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with security to be approved by the trustee, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Wm. WOGLLEN.

March 20—3*

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County,

Will be exposed to public auction, on the first TUESDAY in July next, one moiety of the mills in North-West-Pork, Dorchester county, formerly the property of Dr. Gale, and now in possession of Mr. James Tidwell. The terms of this sale are, bond with good security, payable in two equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will be on the premises, and at the hour of twelve. A good title will be given to the purchaser, by

H. H. IRVING, Trustee.

Salisbury, march 23—4

Spring Goods.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
AND IS NOW OPENING A SUPPLY OF
GOODS.

Suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, &c.
Amongst the former are some excellent
HOME MADE GERMAN BREAD &
L I N E F S.

He has also a great variety of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERING.—All which will be sold at a small advance.

SAMUEL GROOME.

April 6—4

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
and is now opening a general assort-
ment of
SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which they will sell at a small advance for Cash.
N.B. Feathers and tow linen will be received
in exchange for Goods.

THOMAS & GROOME.

March 22—2*

Dividend.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,
EASTON, April 1, 1813.

The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their representatives, on or after the 5th instant.

JOHN HARWOOD, Cash'r.

April 6—3

The City Bank of Baltimore,

MARCH 26, 1813.

Pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, never hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election will be held at their Banking House, on the 1st Monday of June next, *from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.* for sixteen Directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year. In the first election for Directors all ballots are to be directed to the Treasurer and lodged at the Bank before the day of election.

By order of the Commissioners.

J. STERETT, Treasurer / to the Commissioners

The following extract from the Act of Incorporation is published for the information of the Stockholders:

"All Stockholders, except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of Directors by ballot, in person; but every Stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female Stockholder, may vote in person, or by written ballot, by him or her subscriber with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and counted in the election. *No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation.*

"None but a Stockholder shall be eligible as a Director, except in the case of Directors chosen by the State.

"No Director of any other Bank, nor any person who is a partner in trade with a Director of any Bank, shall be a Director in this Bank."

April 6—3

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL,

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRICK.

April 6—m

Greensborough Tavern.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a house for the accommodation of travelers, in the large brick building, formerly occupied by him as a Tavern, well calculated for the business, with good stabling; add'd to which his own personal exertions to please, flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.

NEHEMIAH TOWNSEND.

Greensborough, Caroline County, April 6—m

The Union Tavern, in Easton.

The lease of Mr. Thomas Peacock for this establishment expiring at the end of the present year, and he intending to remove from Talbot, the subscriber offers it for rent, either upon the terms by which it is held by Mr. Peacock, or in separate tenements.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, March 30—m

THE MEDICAL & CHIRGICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Will meet at Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 16th of April next, for the purpose of granting licenses to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland, agreeably to law.

March 23—4

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of Valiant & Willis is this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons indebted to said firm are desired to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers; & those having claims against them, are requested to bring them in for settlement.

NICHOLAS VALIANT,
HENRY WILLIS.

April 6—3

New Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE,

A large and extensive assortment of SHOES;

Which he will sell low at the late shop of Valiant & Willis, with an excellent supply of materials to execute all orders in his line with punctuality and dispatch.

NICHOLAS VALIANT.

April 6—3

FOR SALE.

A few valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office.

March 23—m

TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS,

(Renewable)

That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

Feb. 2—m

APPRENTICES WANTED,

To the Tanning & Currying Business.

Two Boys between 12 and 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business, on good terms if early application be made to the subscriber.

JOHN REGENEREST.

Wye, 3d mo. 23—5

Wanted to Purchase,

A good MILCH Cow. Apply at the Star Office.

April 6—3

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

however opprobrious, were strong enough, to express their resentment at such an expenditure of the people's money.

Now can any thing be discovered in this magic like change, but an unalterable purpose to oppose? And that too for the sake of gratifying a vain ambition which is ever sprung, when on to power!

But all such enmity is light in its effects, in time of peace, when compared with those which so direfully afflict the nation in time of actual and declared war. The first rolling of the war drum, that inspires the patriot's heart with fresh ardor in his country's cause, serves to rouse the flame of ambition, and put the whole fraternity into motion to arrant, and plan, and determine the best and most plausible measures to counteract the objects of administration, and prepare thereby a ready way to the completion of their wishes.

Precisely as these gentlemen acted in relation to the acquisition of Louisiana prior to its being purchased, did they act in relation to the war before its declaration. How was the administration denounced as pusillanimous and regardless of the people's interests—so cowardly and so contemptible as not to allow itself to be kicked into a war? When, as soon as the measure was deemed essential, which was that moment the last step had been taken that completed the round of remonstrance—that instant were the horrors exhibited to the public view in all their fearful and distressing aspects; engines were put in motion which sounded even to the shores of the enemy, that "we were without money and without means; that we were a divided people, and all this was accomplished with the most consoling assurances to the enemy, that we could not brook the shock of war." But even then came the most terrifying catalogue of—"a tormented town—burning cities—Southern *****—want of men—want of discipline—public debt—taxes—distress—ruin!"

Now what would that man do, who might apprehend a flood of evils about to rush into his dwelling, while all resided within his heart held dear?—Or what should we expect of a nation of freemen whose all was presumed to be in jeopardy?—Should we calculate on seeing them ambitious of prisons and chains?—Or should we not rather calculate on beholding a most glorious struggle, with ensign streaming o'er the conflict, inscribed—"Victory or Death?"

But what has been the conduct of those men who have been foremost to alarm the nation, and to affright it from the stand it had taken against usurpation and violence, by holding out such a view of sorrows?—What has been their conduct? Merciful God!—How shocking to relate!—But so it is. They have been engag'd, notwithstanding the clear view they had of our present and future sufferings, in countenancing a coalition—in dissuading from enlistment by a thousand arts. In ridiculing and striving to bring into contempt the principal actors in the war—in fact, by opposing its progress at every point. What a noble zeal! What rooted enmity! And it may be expected to continue until the people, with a burst of patriotic indignation, shall frustrate their hopes.

Unite then, ye honest of all parties, and show the intrigues of your land that you will no longer be the dupes of their deceit and cunning. The sooner the better. Our evil will cease, my countrymen, with the influence of these men. Any will the American people refuse to relieve their long tried and faithful servants from the wiles of the strategists, the opposition, of seekers after power? It cannot be—the're election of our beloved President in such a storm of faction, is a soothsaying consideration to me. But much remains yet to be done. Every hope must be destroyed.

And you, O ye factions and turbulent in the community, I warn you! The flame of your ambition may quiver a day too long! Remember, your government, though strong, is not immutable. And remember also, that so much of our disasters as have happened are charged by Justice to your account. You will have a useful reckoning to make with this scrupulous God.

Once destroy the cement of our Union, and down will tumble our splendid temple, with a hideous and frightful noise, that will strike dismay and terror into the stoutest hearts! And will you not think about the possible event? So sure as we now live, so sure will a war of famous edifice fall into ruins, if our confederative system be dissolved.

I warn you—I admonish you of the danger!—May God avert it! But if we, through neglect, or through political strife, or through any other means, be the authors of such evil, I already see, as through a lengthened perspective that extends to future times, the pensive lovers of Liberty—scattered and few—dejected and forlorn—contemplating the magnificient ruins. I hear them say, as over these precious reliefs they tread—"How ruined once the republic of America. Happy thrice

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.
INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE,
Between a Committee of Gentlemen of this
City, and the hon. A. B. WOODWARD,
Judge of the Supreme Court of the Ter-
ritory of Michigan, relative to recent
events in that Territory.

Albany, March 26, 1813

SIR.—It has been intimated, that you have recently made a communication to the Secretary of State of the General Government, relative to the situation of the Michigan Territory, since it was surrendered to the British Government.—Sensibly participating in the sympathy, which the unfortunate fate of that Territory excites in the citizens of the U. States generally, and on the frontier of this State particularly.—We the undersigned, acting in behalf of a number of respectable citizens of this City, would be gratified in being possessed of the information you may have so transmitted—and of your opinion whether it would be im proper for us to cause the same to be published.

We have the honor to be, most respect-
fully, your obedient servants,

FR. BLOODGOOD
I. TOWNSEND, Committee.
G. Y. LANSING.
The hon. A. B. Woodward Judge of the Su-
preme Court, Michigan Territory.

To Messrs. Francis Bloodgood, Isaiah Town-
send, and Garret Y. Lansing, a Commit-
tee of Gentlemen of the City of Albany.

Albany, March 27, 1813.

GENTLEMEN.—The sympathy of Michi-
gan has excited in the citizens of the United
States generally, and in those of the frontiers
of this State in particular, at once
as natural, as it is honorable, to the human
heart.

The information which I have had occa-
sion to communicate to the Hon. the Secre-
tary of State of the General Government,
relative to the situation of the Territory of
Michigan, since it has been surrendered to
the arms of Great Britain, is such as might
have been put into the possession of the Go-
vernment and the public by any other than
me, and I conceive there is no impropriety
in my complying with your polite request.
I do not perceive any reason why the same
information might not, without impropri-
ety, be laid by me before the public.

I therefore do myself the honor to trans-
mit to you herewith, copies of the several
communications, which I have had occasion
to make to the government relative to the
situation of the Territory under the British
flag.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with
perfect respect and esteem, your obedient
servant,

A. B. WOODWARD.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus.

Albany, March 20, 1813.

SIR.—Of the documents communicated
to us on the 27th inst. by the Hon. Judge
Woodward, we transmit you No. 20, and
Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33
for publication in the ARGUS, as containing
matter of public interest.

We are, sir, respectfully, your humble
servants.—(Signed)

FR. BLOODGOOD,
I. TOWNSEND, Committee.
G. Y. LANSING.

Extract from No. XX, being a letter from
Judge Woodward to Gen. Proctor, dated
Detroit, Feb. 2, 1813.

"It is well known to you, sir, that the
capitulation of the 15th of August, 1812,
has suffered many infractions in every quar-
ter of the Territory, by the savages in the
employment of the British government. The
inhabitants have borne them with an unex-
amined patience. They have entertained a
constant apprehension, that when the Amer-
ican forces approach the Territory, and
when an engagement has taken place, the
fury of the savage mind at the sight of
blood, and in reflecting on the dead they
lose, and perhaps on the retaliatory treat-
ment of prisoners or of the dead, which their
usual mode of warfare produces, is always
likely to drive them to an ignoble revenge
on the prisoners they find in the country,
and the inhabitants of it who are American
citizens. They therefore pressed the sub-
ject on your attention previous to the battle
of the 22d Jan. 1813—and felt satisfied with
your assurance, that you considered your own
honor pledged for their effectual protection.
Since the result of that battle, facts are
seen, which cannot shut their
eyes upon. Some of them are, perhaps,
unknown to yourself. I will enumerate some
which I believe there will be no diffi-
culty in establishing beyond the reach of
contradiction.

First. Some of the prisoners, after the
capitulation of the 22d Jan. 1813, have been
tomahawked by the savages.

Second. Some of the prisoners, after that
capitulation, have been shot by the savages.

Third. Some of the prisoners, after that
capitulation, have been burnt by the
savages.

Fourth. Some of the inhabitants of the
Territory of Michigan, citizens of the U.
States of America, after that capitulation,
have been shot by the savages.

Fifth. The houses of some of the inhabi-
tants of the Territory, American citizens,
after that capitulation, have been burnt by
the savages.

Sixth. Some of the inhabitants, American
citizens, after that capitulation, have been
pillaged by the savages.

These facts evince that in some quarter,
and in some department or other, either the
moral or physical means of preventing a vio-
lent of your capitulations do not exist.—
The alarms of the inhabitants, therefore,
are the more highly excited by the expecta-
tion of another battle; and they feel & per-
haps very justly, that their persons and pro-
perty are not respected.

It is on this account, that I have been re-
quested to submit to your consideration, a

convention between the citizens and your-
self, which may remove the first difficulty
suggested in this letter, and obviate the se-
cond."

No. XXIII.

(Copy)

Sandwich 9th Feb. 1813.

SIR.—You will have the goodness to ap-
point a day for the purpose of addressing be-
fore Col. Proctor, such proofs as you may
have, to substantiate the assertions stated in
your letter to him, relative to the slaughter
of the enemy's sick and wounded, on the 22d
Jan. last.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most o-
bedient servant.

(Signed)

A. W. MCLEAN, A. D. C.

Augustus B. Woodward, Esq., Detroit.

No. XXIV.

(Copy)

Sandwich, Feb. 10, 1813.

SIR.—I had the honor to receive, on the
third day of this month, a verbal message
from you, communicating to me by Major
Muir, requesting me to endeavor to procure
some evidence of the massacre of the Amer-
ican prisoners, on the 22d Jan. last.

I meet with only a few persons at De-
troit, who are inhabitants of the River Rai-
sin, nor was it altogether a pleasant task to
those, to relate in these times, the scenes
they have beheld: some of them, however,
appeared before French magistrate, and I
have copies of what they have stated.

It will occur to you, sir, immediately, that
what any of them state on the information
of others, though not direct evidence in it-
self, leads to the source where it may be ob-

The truth will undoubtedly, eventually
appear; and that that unfortunate day must
meet the steady and impartial eye of history.

In communicating your message, Major
Muir adding something having relation to
American citizens, who might be willing to
take the oath to the King.—It will be obvi-
ous to you, sir, that in a state of open and
declared war, a subject or citizen of one party
cannot transfer his allegiance to the other
party, without incurring the penalties of
treason; and, while nothing can excuse his
so, neither are those innocent, who la-
tent temptations before him.

The principle adopted by the U. States
on the subject of expatriation, are liberal,
but are perfectly inapplicable to a public
enemy in time of war.

The law of nations does not justify coer-
cion upon any man to bear arms against his
country. VATTEL says, that "a man of
spirit ought rather to die ten thousand
times than be a traitor."

Some of the French inhabitants of the
Territory of Michigan, citizens of the U.
States of America, have been much urged on
this subject, and are apprehensive of being
further troubled.

I had further the honor of receiving, on
the 8th inst. your verbal message by your
aid de camp, Mr. McLean, acquainting me
that there was no capitulation on the 22d Ja-
nuary, and that the prisoners surrendered at
discretion. I therefore beg pardon for that
mistake. The principles of the law of na-
tions, however, impose an obligation almost
equally strong.

I beg leave to repeat a request for the fa-
vor of a passport.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. B. WOODWARD.

Col. Henry Proctor, Sandwich.

No. XXV.—TRANSLATION.

Territory of Michigan.

District of Detroit, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the under-
signed, one of the Justices of the Peace in the
district of Detroit, Jos. Robert, an inhabitant
on river aux Raisins; who being duly sworn
on the Holy Evangelists, deposes & says—

That on the next day after the battle on the
said river Raisins, a short time after sunrise
so as the Indians kill the American pris-
oners with their tomahawks, & that they shot

several, to wit, three: that the Indians set
the houses on fire, and that in going out, the
prisoners were massacred and killed, as a
foresaid; that is to say three were shot, the
others were killed in the houses, and burnt

with the houses. The Indians burnt six
houses of Jean Baptist Gereau, and of
two others that of Gabriel Godfrey, junior.—

The deponent has been informed, that there
were about 45 or 50 prisoners in the two houses.
The deponent has seen dead bodies on the
highway, which the hogs were tearing

and eating. Mr. Brunton told the deponent
that the Indians had killed those of the pri-
soners who were least wounded, and that the
others were burnt alive.

Antoine Coulier and Alexis Sallot, in-
habitants of river Ecorces, told the deponent
that two prisoners had been burnt in the
house of Gandon, on the river aux Sables.

The deponent has heard that the Indians had
brought out the hearts of the prisoners, and had
bro't out still smokino into the houses,
but does not recollect the names of the infor-
mants, he believes, however, they were men
worthy of credit.

The deponent says further, that after the
first action on the river Raisins, the Indians
fired on a house named Solo, son in law to Ste-
phen Lebeau, an inhabitant on the river aux
Sables, when returning from the house of

Gandon to his father in law: on his arrival
he halloo'd to his father in law to open the
door, saying he was mortally wounded; Ste-
phen Lebeau opened the door, and told his
son in law to throw himself on his bed, but
that in trying to move he fell dead. An In-
dian knocked at the door, & Lebeau having
opened it, received a ball in his breast, and
fell dead. The son of Lebeau made his es-
cape; the Indians shot several shots at him,
which did not reach him.

The deponent says further, that Batiste
Couture was killed near the house of the de-
ponent, on the day of the second battle, on
the river Raisins, a little after sunrise.

The deponent says further, that the Indi-
ans have often threatened to burn his house
and barn, if he did not march with them a-
gainst the Americans. The deponent says
he is an American citizen.

The deponent says, that several of his

neighbors have told him that they had re-
ceived the same threat. Other settlements
have been threatened with fire. The mills
and houses on the river aux Raisins were
burnt in the month of Sept. last, after the
capitulation of Detroit. And further this
deponent saith not.

JOSEPH ROBERT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 4th

February, 1813.

PETER AUDRIAN, J. P. D. D.

No. XXVI.

Territory of Michigan.

District of Detroit, ss.

Be it remembered, that on this day, Fe-
bruary the 6th, A. D. 1813, personally came
before the undersigned, a Justice of the
Peace, for the district aforesaid—viz.: John
McDonnell, an inhabitant of the City of
Detroit, who after being duly sworn up
on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God,
deposeth and saith, that a few days after the
battle of the 22d Jan. last, at the river Rai-
sin, he was personally present at the house
of James May, Esq., when he heard the said
James May, ask Mr. Wm. Jones, the act-
ing agent for the Indian department, if
there would be any impropriety in purchas-
ing the prisoners from the Indians, and that he
had heard the said Wm. Jones, say "that he
thought there would be no impropriety in purchas-
ing them, but would not undertake to autho-
rise any person to do so," that in consequence
of which, this deponent purchased 3 or 4 pri-
soners, amongst the number was one by the
name of — Hamilton, a private in the
Kentucky volunteers, who declared to this
deponent, that on the first or second day af-
ter the battle at River Raisin, on the 22d Ja-
n. last, as he and some of his fellow pris-
oners were marching with the Indians, be-
tween this place & River Raisin, they came
up to where one of the prisoners was burnt,
the life just expiring, and an Indian kicking
the ashes off his back, saying, "dam'd son
of a bitch."

This deponent also further deposeth as a
foresaid, that Dr. Bowers, a surgeon's mate,
of the Kentucky volunteers, who was pur-
chased by him and some other gentleman,
stated to this deponent, "that he was left to
take care of the wounded after the battle,
but felt rather timid on account of the sav-
ages; but he received such assurances from Capt. or Col. Elliott of the safety of
himself as well as the remaining prisoners,
he concluded to stay, as sleighs were prom-
ised to be sent to fetch them away the next
morning—that near about day light of the
morning following the day of the battle, the
Indians came into the house, where said Bow-
ers was with the other prisoners, and pro-
ceeded to plunder and tomahawk, such as
could not walk & stripping the said Bowers,
& the wounded prisoners of all their clothes;
that while the said Bowers and two other
prisoners named Sears and Bradford, as
near as this deponent can recollect were sit-
ting by the fire in the Indian camp, an In-
dian came up, who appeared to be drunk
and called the said Sears, as near as this de-
ponent can recollect "Madison or Wash-
ington," then took up a tomahawk & struck
the said Sears in the shoulder, that the said
Sears caught hold of the tomahawk & held
it for some time, that the said Bowers advised
the said Sears to submit to it is fate : with that, the Indian gave him a second
blow on the head, killed, scalped and strip-
ped him; during this time, the said Bowers and
Bradford were personally present & being
apprehensive for their own safety, that he
(Bowers) ran and came up to the old Chief,
who sold him to this deponent and others,
who took him under his protection, and was
very kind to him, while he remained with
him. This deponent further deposeth that he
has reason to believe the aforesaid Bow-
ers and Hamilton, are now at Sandwich, and
if applied to, they could give more ample
information relative to the particulars, of the
foresaid, and further this deponent saith not.

J. McDONNELL.

Sworn and subscribed at my chambers, in
the City of Detroit, the day & year before
written.

JAMES MAY, J. P. D. D.

No. XXVII.—TRANSLATION.

Territory of Michigan.

District of Detroit, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the un-
der-signed, one of the Justices of the Peace, in
the District of Detroit, Antoine Boulard
of the river aux Raisins, who being sworn
on the Holy Evangelists, deposes and says,
that on the next day after the last battle on
River aux Raisins, he saw the Indians kill

the Secretary of the American General, who
was on the horse of the Indian, who had to
kill his prisoner, with a rifle shot; that the
prisoner fell on one side, & an Indian came
forward with a sabre, finished him, scalped
him, strip him & carried away his clothes.

The body remained 2 days on the high way,
before the door of the deponent, and was
put out by the hogs. Afterwards the
deponent, together with Francois Lasselle,
Hubert Lacroix, Charles Choin, and Louis
Lajoye, took up the corpse at dusk of the

evening, and carried it into a field near the
village, where the hogs did not go. They
dared not to bury it for fear of being sup-
persed by the Indians. And further this de-
ponent saith not.

ANTOINE (his M. mark) BOULARD.

Sworn and subscribed, in my presence,

the 6th Feb. 1813.

PETER AUDRIAN, J. P. D. D.

No. XXVIII.

I hereby certify that the next day after
the last battle at the river aux Raisins, the
Secretary of the American General was ta-
ken near the door of the deponent—was
wounded and placed on a horse, one of whom
shot him in the head with a rifle—that he
did not fall off his horse, until another In-
dian, drawing a sabre, struck him on the head
several

BALTIMORE, April 10.

From the Merchant's Coffee House Books.

The San Domingo, 73, three frigates, two brigs, the High Flyer schooner, and two pilot boat tenders, came up the bay and anchored off the mouth of the Rappahannock on Saturday last, where were lying the privateersman schooner Dolphin Stafford, bound on a cruise letters of marque Lynx, Taylor, and Racer. West France, & Arab. Pitch, for Savannah; the tenders and launches to the number of 17, were manned from the squadron to cut them out; on their approach they were warmly received by the Dolphin, who bore the brunt of the action; the barges were beaten off by her, and two of them sank. The remainder returned with the tenders and renewed the action, which became desperate; after two hours fighting, they succeeded in gaining the Dolphin's deck, when the conflict was dreadful; they pulled down the flag, yet flying, and took possesssion of her, and afterwards the Lynx and Racer; the Arab was run ashore by her people during the engagement, and all but three left it. It is stated that she was got off by the British. As respects the loss sustained by the Dolphin and the assailants, we have only from report; a tender (the Ulysses N York pilot boat) that was taken from along side the 73, by Mr. Fowler of this port, and two other prisoners on board, say, they understood that Captain Stafford was mortally wounded through the body; and 30 of his men fell, from observations made by the Arabs crew and the people on shore; that besides the 2 boats' crew, none of whom were picked up, upwards of 100 others, among whom were two lieutenants, fell in boarding and on the Dolphin's deck. After the capture of these four vessels, they were manned and converted into tenders.

Came up the Bay in company with frigates, with American colors flying, about 6 miles above Point Lookout where they fell in with a number of small craft, which they took, to go her with fresh President Pa'kett, bound to Eastport; & another northern sloop, supposed the R. V. N. Then stood down the Bay, after burning the greatest part of her. The 73 and frigates remained at anchor below Smith's Point.

Ferguson's Norfolk packet bearing a flag of truce, with Mr. Schwartzeff, the Russian Secretary of Legation, sailed this morning for the fleet.

* We have learned from the 2d officer of the Dolphin, that this is not true. The captain is said to be alive and well, on board one of the frigates.

OPPOSITION.

Some of our journals affect to wonder at the inconsistency of opposition, to be surprised that neither truth, nor reason, nor love of country, nor anything else, should induce the politicians of the Old School to abandon their hostility to the administration and to unite in the defence of their country. But surely wisdom ought not to prevail.

If all the federalists were turned out of office by the republican administration as has been recently asserted by the factious presses, how does it happen that *all* our victories are gained by federal commanders? The use is a *sic* phrase, there must be a *tough yam* somewhere.

—

Anapolis, April 10. THE ENEMY.

The following facts were sworn to by two sailors of the Arab who arrived here on foot on Thursday night last at 9 o'clock.

On Saturday last at 11 o'clock, A. M. the privateer Dolphin, schooner Arab, from Baltimore, and two Letters of Marque, Gen. Link or Lee, and the Razor were taken 15 miles up the Rappahannock by 17 launches, with about 50 or 60 men each. There were killed in the privateer Dolphin 35 men, 2 of the British launches were sunk, and it is said 250 or 300 men killed and wounded—the launches were sent (the weather being calm) from a 74, living in the mouth of the Rappahannock river, and from two frigates, two schooners and two brigs, which ascended the river 12 miles. The crew of the Arab endeavored to run her ashore and burn her, but the British perceived their intention and defeated it.—As the enemy approached to board the Arab on one side, the officers and crew jumped into their boats on the other and made their escape, except 3 men, who were taken in the Arab, she carried 16 men, commanded by Capt. Fitz; was going to Savannah to take in a load for some port in France.

The citizens of this place were alarmed yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, by a report of the enemy coming up the Bay in considerable force. The information was given by an officer from on board the privateer Revenge, which had been chased the preceding day 30 or 40 miles below. We learn that they had burnt several small vessels about the mouth of the Patuxent, Cove Point and Sharp's Island.

On receiving the information, the drums beat to arms, alarm guns were fired, and the different companies assembled at their respective rendezvous. Before day light every thing was in readiness so that the enemy had an attack been made; but not being in sight, the companies were dismissed about 7 o'clock in the morning.

The prompt attendance of the citizens generally, on this occasion, afford the most ample assurances of their best efforts, in case an attack from the enemy should put their patriotic services in requisition.

We understand the force of the enemy consists of seven sail; two of the largest of which are 20 gun brigs, and the others smaller vessels.

There are nine sail of armed vessels now in the harbor, which arrived in the course of yesterday, all privates and letters of marques. They are drawn up in a line between the forts, and in every respect prepared for the worst.

If they should pay us a visit, and attempt a landing, we are satisfied they will meet a very warm reception.

Wilmington, (D.) April 8, 1813.

The following important intelligence was received this morning by express from Dover.

Dover, 7th April 1813.

DEAR SIR.—The following are copies of two dispatches received, the one at 3 o'clock and the other at 9 o'clock this morning, by the Governor from Col. Davis, commanding at Lewiston. You will no doubt give them immediate publicity.

S. H. BLACK.

Head-quarters, at Lewis, April 6.

— This evening the Belvedere and two small vessels came close into Lewis, and commenced an attack by firing several 32 pound shot into the town, which have been picked up; after which a flag was sent, to which the following reply was returned:

“Sir.—In reply to the renewal of your demand, with the addition for a supply of water, I have to inform you that neither can be complied with.—This, sir, you must be sensible of; therefore I must insist the attack on the inhabitants of this town is both wanton and cruel.”

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

S. B. DAVIS, Col. Com.

Head-quarters, at Lewis, April 6, 1813.

SIR.—Since the reply to Col. Berresford's letter, which I communicated to you by express, I received the following about 5 o'clock:

“Belvedera, off the village of Lewis, &c.

“Sir.—No dishonor can be attached in complying with the demand of Sir J. Berresford to Lewis, in consideration of his superior force.”

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

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Head-quarters, at Lewis, April 6, 1813.

SIR.—Since the reply to Col. Berresford's letter, which I communicated to you by express, I received the following about 5 o'clock:

“Belvedera, off the

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Giving further time for registering claims to land in the eastern and western districts of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person or persons claiming lands in the eastern or western districts of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana, who are actual settlers on the land which they claim, and whose claims have not been heretofore filed with the register of the land office for the district wherein the lands lie, shall be allowed until the first day of January next, to deliver notices in writing, and the written evidences of their claims, in the said districts respectively, to the register of the land office at New Orleans, and Opelousas; and the notices and evidences so delivered, within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on payment of the same fees, as if the same had been delivered before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight; but the rights of such persons as shall neglect so doing within the time limited by this act, shall, so far as they are derived from, or founded on, any act of Congress, ever after be barred and become void, and the evidences of their claims never forwarded as evidence in any court of the United States against any grant derived from the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person or persons who has filed his or their notice of claims to lands lying within either of the said districts with the proper register of the land office, according to the law, but have not exhibited any testimony or written evidence in support of the same, and whose claim has not been confirmed by the commissioners appointed to ascertain and settle claims to lands in the said districts, shall be allowed until the first day of January next to deliver the written evidence or other testimony in support of his or their claim, the notice of which has been filed as aforesaid, to the register of the land office at New Orleans, for lands lying in the eastern district, and the register of the land office at Opelousas for lands lying in the western district; and every written evidence of claim, the notice whereof has been filed as aforesaid, for lands lying in the said districts, delivered, within the time limited by this section, to the said registers, shall by them respectively be received in the same manner as was directed, and on receiving the same fees allowed by former acts for recording evidences of claim to lands in the same districts; and the right of any such persons neglecting to deliver the evidence of their claims as above mentioned, shall become barred and void in so far as the same is derived from the United States, and the evidence thereof be incapable of being admitted in any court whatsoever against any grant derived from the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register and receiver of public monies of the said respective land offices at New Orleans and Opelousas, shall have the same powers and perform the same duties in every respect in relation to the claims that may be filed according to the first section of this act, and the claims, notice of which had been given under former acts, and the evidence in support thereof shall have been delivered, according to the second section of this act, as the board of commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting claims to lands, in the same districts would have had or should have performed, if such notice had been filed, and such evidence delivered before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, except that their decisions shall be subject to the revision of Congress.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the register and receiver of each of the said land offices respectively to make to the commissioners of the general land office, a report of all the claims filed with the register as aforesaid, with the substance of the evidence in support thereto, & of the claims formally filed, in support of which evidence shall have been revised, with the substance of such evidence and also their opinion and such remarks respecting the claims as they may think proper to make; which report, together with a list of the claims which in the opinion of the register and receiver ought to be confirmed, shall be laid, by the commissioner of the general land office before Congress, at their next session, for their determination thereon.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said register and receiver shall have power to appoint a clerk, whose duties shall be the same, in relation to the aforesaid claims, as were required of the clerk to the board of commissioners for the same districts, and the said registers, receivers and clerks shall each be allowed fifty cents for each claim filed, on which a decision shall be made, in their respective districts, whether such decision be in favor or against the claim; which allowance of fifty cents shall be in full compensation for their services under this act.—And a further sum of fifty cents shall be allowed on each claim decided as aforesaid to defray the expense of making translations from the French and Spanish languages.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 27, 1813.

JAMES MADISON.

Approved.

AN ACT
Regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two per centum reserved in the hands of the collectors and consuls by the act of June, eighteen hundred & twelve, entitled "An act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods," shall be paid to the Treasury, under the like regulations provided for other public money, and shall

constitute a fund for the purposes provided for by the seventeenth section of the before mentioned act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized and required to place on the pension list, under the like regulations, and restrictions, as are used in the relation to the navy of the United States, any officer, seaman or marine who, on board of any private armed ship or vessel bearing a commission of letters of marque, shall have been, in any engagement with the enemy, wounded or otherwise disabled; allowing to the captain a sum not exceeding twenty dollars per month to lieutenants and sailing master a sum not exceeding twelve dollars each per month; to marine officer, boatswain, gunner, carpenter, master's mate and prize masters, a sum not exceeding ten dollars each per month; to all other officers a sum not exceeding eight dollars per month, for the highest rate of disability, and so in proportion; and to a seaman, or acting as a marine, the sum of six dollars per month, for the highest rate of disability, and so in proportion; which several pensions shall be paid, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, out of the fund above provided, and from no other.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commanding officer of every vessel having a commission or letters of marque and reprisal, shall enter in his journal the name and rank of any officer, and the name of any seaman, who, during his cruise, shall have been wounded or disabled as aforesaid, describing the manner and extent, as far as practicable, of such wound or disability.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every collector shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of the Navy, a transcript of such journals as may have been reported to him, so as to give a list of the officers and crew, and the description of wounds and disabilities, the better to enable the Secretary to decide on claims for pensions.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 13, 1813.

Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorize and empower the President & managers of the Washington turnpike company of the state of Maryland, when organized, to extend and make their turnpike road to or from Georgetown in the District of Columbia, through the said District to the line thereof.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the law of the state of Maryland entitled "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the District of Columbia where it crosses the post road leading from George town Fredericktown, through Montgomery and Frederick counties to Fredericktown," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and five, and the supplement thereto, be and they are hereby declared to be in full force, within the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President and managers of the said company when organized according to law, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to make said turnpike road from Georgetown in the District of Columbia through Tallytown to the line of said district, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as by law they are authorized to make the said turnpike, within the limits of the state of Maryland.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when and so soon as the said turnpike road shall be completed from Georgetown in the District of Columbia to Montgomery county house in the state of Maryland, it shall and may be lawful for the said President and managers of said company to erect a toll gate on this side of, and near to Tallytown, and there to demand and receive such tolls, and on such terms and conditions as by the law of the state of Maryland they are authorized to demand and receive at any toll gate erected on said road within the limits of the state of Maryland.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 27, 1813.

Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To continue in force for a limited time the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary Powers."

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the act passed on the twenty fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce & seamen of the United States against the Barbary Powers," as is contained in the first section of the said act, and which was continued in force for the time therein mentioned, by an act, entitled "An act to continue in force for a further time the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary Powers," passed on the thirty first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be, and the same is hereby continued in force on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and thence to the end of the next ensuing session of Congress.

Provided, however, that the additional duty laid by said section shall be collected on all such goods, wares, and merchandise, liable to pay the same, as shall have been imported previous to the end of that session of Congress.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 27, 1813.

JAMES MADISON.

Approved.

AN ACT
Regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the two per centum reserved in the hands of the collectors and consuls by the act of June, eighteen hundred & twelve, entitled "An act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods," shall be paid to the Treasury, under the like regulations provided for other public money, and shall

FOR SALE.

250 bags of Coffee, some of which is first quality.
50 lbs. Rye Whiskey,
10 lbs. good retailing Molasses,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
6 hds. W. T. Rum.

With a General Assortment of GROCERIES.

Apply to

J. & A. LEVERING,
No. 25, Cheapside, Baltimore,
Who inform their country friends and others, that they sell GRAIN on commission.

Feb. 16—10

To the Editors of the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and Star at Easton, will insert the above eight or ten times, and forward their account to the Editors of the Patriot for payment.

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,
WHOLESALE TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

No. 66, Market Street, Baltimore.

Respectfully informs his friends and the inhabitants of Easton and the Eastern Shore generally, that he has now on hand a large and well-selected assortment of Teas, Wines and Liquors, and Groceries generally—all of which will be sold in their pure state, and at small advances for cash or acceptance in town at short dates.

W. J. Jr. is happy to have it in his power to say, that he can now sell choice Cognac Brandy at much less price than heretofore; and has a large supply of fine rectified old Rye Whiskey, fit for present use.

* Orders from merchants particularly attended to. Also, private families and keepers of public houses attended to with fidelity and promptitude, and their goods packed up securely, and sent on board the vessels clear of expense—and all goods sold with the privilege of being returned, if not found on trial as represented.

March 2—7*

IN CHANCERY.

March 5th, 1813.

Ordered, That the stated Term in July be altered from the first to the second Tuesday, and that the Term for the return of process and the hearing of causes be held accordingly.

Test. JAS. P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.

March 16—

Notice.

The subscribers of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nathan Kern, late of said County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are directed to make payment; and all those having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 29th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 30th March, 1813.

RICHARD KERN,
NATHAN KERN,
Ex'tors of Nathan Kern, deceased.

March 30—4

APPRENTICES.

Wanted to the Eastern Ware business.

Two boys of 14 or 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business on pleasing terms to parents if early application is made to the subscriber.

NICH'S. S. JONES, Baltimore.

March 9—12

P. S. Any letters relative to the above, left with Mr. Edward Mackland, Mr. Wm. Cox, or Mr. Caleb Brown, Easton, will meet with attention.

N. S. J.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Enoch H. Davis, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said decedent, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1813.

ESTHER WILLIS, Adm'r., of Ezekiel Willis, deceased.

April 6—3

A LIST OF PERSONS

Not residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1812 are now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons names. Person's names. S. M. S. M.

Enoch Bailey John Romulus Riggs \$1.50

John Ward James Randall 65*

Matthew Bendall John H. Stone 10

John Casavant's sons 10

Levi 10

Benj. C. Calhoun Benj. Stebbins 10

George Dent Nichols Storn 15

Thos. Donelson Osborn Sprigg 10

W. H. Jenkins' sons 10

Walter Holden 10

Joseph French John Williams 10

Geo. Fitchings 10

Philip Gravill 10

Ely & John W. Gleam 10

Robert Gover Georges Barkers 10

John H. Hale Benjamin Black 10

John H. Hale 10

Levi Hughes Rick 10

Robert Hughes William A. Boyd 10

David Kerr 10

Edward Bevin 10

Henry Kohl 10

Nicholas Lester Dennis Conder 10

Ried & Cullinan 10

Peter Mantz 10

Jos. R. Morris 10

Gilbert Murdoch 10

Duncan & Vick 10

James Neale 10

Roger Poindexter 10

Peascall & Rodgers 10

William Pierson 10

James Reid 10

John Randolph 10

Thomas Roberts 10

Richard Ridgely 20

James Robardet 10

Richard Ridgely 10

James Rowell 10

Eastern Shore



General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the Laws of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1813.

[No. 53.....761.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance; No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for Five Dollars, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

Notice.

Will be sold at public sale, on FRIDAY the 23rd inst., at the dwelling house of the subscriber, Easton, near the Methodist Meeting-House:

A part of the estate of George Sewell, deceased, to wit— one horse and carriage; a quantity of soul leather; household and kitchen furniture; a set trees; and other shoemakers' tools—and a quantity of very useful and interesting Books. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above six dollars; and all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required—also bond or note, with approved security, will be required—Sole to commence at two o'clock, and attendance given by

RUTH SELBY, Esq'r
of George Sewell, dec'd.

april 13—2

Notice.

Will most probably be sold at public sale, on FRIDAY the 23rd inst.

At the Beaver-Dam Causeway, Queen Ann's county, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, on a credit of six and twelve months, a small tract of land, lying near the Causeway, and now in the occupation of Robert S. Gamble, Esq.— This tract runs entirely across the late Dr. Longstreet's farm on the Long Marsh, and divides the woodland from the arable land, and adjoins the lands of Messrs. Robert S. Gamble and Joe, Jr. Pipkin. The title to the above land is in dispute.

DEKAR THOMPSON.

april 6—3

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY the 27th inst. will be sold at public sale on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All this, Farm and Part of Land lying near the Bay or Dam Causeway, in Queen Ann's county, of which Samuel Gormay, Esq. of the said county, died seized. The same consists of parts of the tract called "Tipton Ridge," "Old Longstreet's Confusion," "Tom's Fancy enlarged," and "Henry's Luck"—and containing two hundred and sixty acres more or less. Persons inclined to purchase, will may, or can view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. William Gormay, who resides thereon. It will be sold under a decree of the Chancellor, for cash only, by

WALTER L. CLAYTON, Trustee.

n. 16—4

The Lots of Ground

At Stiles's Cross Roads, the estate of the late Mrs. Stiles, advertised for sale on the 5th day of March, 1813, not having been offered for sale on that day, on account of the weather, will be sold, according to the terms of the decree, on the Fourth Monday in April next.

RICHARD EARLE, Trustee.

March 21 (April 1)—2

PUBLIC SALE.

The Vestry of St. Michael's Parish will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in May next, at Mr. Penick's Tavern at Easton (12 o'clock)—all that land belonging to the said Vestry, on the road from Easton to Potts Mill, called "Mill Road" and "All Road Addition." The quantity of land not exactly known at this time, supposed about sixty acres. It is situated two miles from 12th street, and will be a great object as a source of wood and timber.

pr. 16—9

For Sale.

That valuable estate, in Tuckahoe, some time since conveyed to me in trust, by Mr. William Roberts, containing about one thousand acres—it will be sold on a reasonable credit, in two parcels; one parcel of about 400 acres, including the principal manor, and another of about 200 acres, being the farm commonly called "Tuckahoe"—If this estate be not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May, on the premises, upon terms which may be known by a previous application to the subscriber.

The subscriber requests that the judgment creditors of Mr. Roberts will meet at the tea-house, in Easton, on Monday, the 17th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, march 10—19

By virtue of a Decree

Of the High Court of Chancery, to Elizabeth Allen, Esq'r.

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the 20th day of May next, if not sold before at private sale.

A Farmer's Tract or Parcel of Land, Situate lying and being in Chester county, in the State of Maryland, containing below 1000 acres—beautifully situated on the mouth of Great Choptank and Little Choptank rivers, has a beautiful prospect of Chesapeake Bay. The land is fertile, and adapted to the growth of grain, wheat and tobacco, and is at present in a high state of cultivation—has a sufficient quantity for the planter's use—is conveniently situated for fishing, boating and oysters in their season, and an excellent drinking water.

About one half of the said said plantation is a high and dry soil, the other half rather stiff and low. This land will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may best suit.

It is thought needless to say anything more about the accessible land, as it is presumed that any person going to my place will view the same. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber, or to his wife near the accessible land, on the day of sale.

TOMAS BARNETT.

At the tea-house for her

ELIZA ALLAN, Trustee.

april 12—4

For Rent.

And possession given immediately, the property of the subscriber, lying at the corner of West Street and the Landing Road, consisting of a dwelling house, stable, carriage and several out houses, all in good repair. For further particulars apply to

BAYNARD WILSON.

april 12—4

For Sale,

A HANDSOME BOY MARE.

About fifteen hands high, eight years old next June—Performs admirably well both under the saddle and in the carriage; racks, trots and canters well under the saddle, and in the carriage is gay, spirited and safe, and travels expeditiously. She is perfectly sound, healthy, and easily kept; she has brought but one colt, and from its appearance most judges suppose she is an excellent breeder. Apply to

STEPHEN T. JOHNSON.

april 13—3

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A very General Assortment of
SPRING GOODS.

Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

J. B. RINGGOLD.

april 13—8

Spring Goods.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

AND IS NOW OPENING A SUPPLY OF
GOODS

Suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, &c.

Amongst the former are some excellent

HOME MADE & GRIMM & BROWN'S
LINEENS.

He has also a great variety of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERING.—All which will be sold at a small advance.

SAMUEL GROOME.

april 6—4

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have the pleasure of informing the public that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a general assort- ment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which they will sell at a small advance for Cash.

N. B. Feathers and tow linen will be received in exchange for Goods.

THOMAS & GROOME.

march 23—■

Dividend.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

ESTON, April 1, 1813.

The President and Directors have this day delivered a Dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their representatives, on or after the 5th instant.

JOHN HARWOOD, Cashr.

april 6—3

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL.

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a concurrence of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in this elegant establishment that was lately consumed by fire.

THOMAS HENRICK.

april 6—■

Greensborough Tavern.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened his

Establishment.

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a concurrence of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in this elegant establishment that was lately consumed by fire.

THOMAS HENRICK.

april 6—■

The City Bank of Baltimore,

MARCH 26, 1813.

Pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that on election will be held at their Banking House, on the 1st Monday of June next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. for sixteen Directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year. In the first election for Directors all ballots are to be directed to the Treasurer and sealed at the Bank before the day of election.

By order of the Commissioners.

J. STEKERT, Treasurer

to the Commissioners

The following extract from the Act of Incorporation is published for the information of the Stockholders:

"All Stockholders, except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of Directors by ballot, in person; but every Stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female Stockholder, may vote in person, or by written ballot, by him or her self, signed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and counted on the day of election.

"No Stockholder shall be eligible as a Director, except in the case of Directors chosen by the Stockholders."

"No Director of any other Bank, nor any person who is a partner in trade with a Director of any Bank, shall be a Director in this Bank."

april 6—3

TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS.

(Rentalable)

That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better situated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

feb. 2—■

FOR SALE.

A few valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office.

March 26—■

FRIDAY COBBETT'S REGISTER, JAN. 30.
SUMMARY OF POLITICS,
AMERICAN WAR.

This war, which was spoken of by the hireling of the Times newspaper and others, with such infinite contempt, has now assumed a very formidable aspect; and those who were so eager for the same, begin to revile each other with regard to the new conducting of it.

There are, at this time, three political factions in the country; the one that is in possession of the public money; the Whig faction; and the faction of the Wellesleys and Cummings. The two latter would join if they could; but each claims the power of giving places and pensions, and in short, at being the minister. These two, therefore, cannot agree wholly; but they both attack, though upon different occasions and different grounds, those who are in possession of the paradise of Whitehall.

Amongst other objects of attack, is that of *negligence as to the American war*. The Chronicle and Times are equally bitter against the ministers upon this subject; they revile them for having plunged the country into a war with America without providing a sufficient maritime force to cope with that new enemy. A sufficient force!—Why, the Times newspaper spoke of the navy of the United States as a thing not worthy of the name, it laughed at "Mr. Madison and his navy"; it predicted that a few months would add that navy to our own; it, in short, spoke of it in a tone of contempt, which I should in vain attempt to describe. And yet, it now blames the ministers for not having provided a sufficient force to cope with that contemptible navy; that navy which was an object of the most execrable villainy.

The defeat and capture of the *Chesapeake*, must, of course, be blamed by the ministers to the want of skill and address of the naval officers; but the language of these presumptuous and foolish men, but in what respect are the ministers to blame? for they were not the creators of the navy; they were not the authors of the evacuation of the *Chesapeake*; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* itself; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* mutiny; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being sent to the bottom; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being captured; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being burnt; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being destroyed; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being lost; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being captured; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being burnt; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being destroyed; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being lost; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being captured; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being burnt; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being destroyed; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being lost; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being captured; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being burnt; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being destroyed; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being lost; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being captured; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being burnt; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being destroyed; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being lost; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being captured; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being burnt; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being destroyed; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being lost; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being captured; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being burnt; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being destroyed; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being lost; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being captured; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being burnt; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being destroyed; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being lost; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being captured; they were not the authors of the *Chesapeake* being burnt; they were not the authors of the

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

It is with reluctance that we ever allude to the wretched and malignant faction; who, half crazed by disappointed ambition, and quite mad with envy and hatred toward those whom "the people delight to honor," is always employed, at her in collecting or spreading his venom. Viper-like, while his poison bag is recrystallizing, he remains a torpid and motionless reptile. With every spring, however, he is thawed into activity; and with instinctive malice, assails the rulers of his country. It is, perhaps, strange to some, that a character, so intrinsically evil and malicious as Pickering's, should have attained, at any period, to political consequence. The solution is obvious, however, when we recollect, that angry partisans are frequently disappointed sycophants. He is as malignant as Lucifer, and he probably has been as mean.

By licking the spittles of great men, he once attained some political rank; and, of late years, has been paying off the arrears of former subversiveness, by emboldened insolence.

The saying story, which derided Timothy by praying, while his countrymen were fighting at Lexington, seems yet to influence his destiny and guide his conduct. The same enemy is to be met; and as he grows in years, he improves in fidelity to them; and is not content now with keeping back himself, but, to humor the want a little, those who would enter, he kindereth. It cannot be very difficult to imagine the points at which the usually luckless bombardier has been directing his batteries.—*The election in Massachusetts, and the loan.* With respect to the first, if he has played the part of *Martyr* as successfully as he did once before, he may have possibly overcome the strong perverseness of *Massachusetts*; and disgusted the people in a choice of General Warren or Gorham. In the present situation of that state, however, this may be an anticipated too much, even from *Timothy's* ever scolding efforts. With regard to the other point, fortunately for the country, his exertions have no effectual operation; his object will fail, whether, as usual, his party's cause is deeply injured by him, or he has got the good fortune to produce no effect either way.

But, on one ground, he has undone his former outdoings. His arguments to prove, that funds should not be provided to pay the debts, give a fine criterion of his public, and, we charitably conclude, for the sake of his consistency, must be the standard of his greatest morality. It will not, to be sure, strike the minds of the people very favorably; but they are by no means unused to *Timothy's* code of ethics. He is very pious in profession; and he ever strives to make this answer for honesty in practice. If money be lent to the government, to prosecute war against this "butwark" of his and Strong's "Religion"; his reasons most logically, he concludes, when he says that the end vindicates the means; and that it will be very wicked, to keep good faith with the heretics, who supply funds to fight against his idolatry. Strong holds of Christianity, "the fast, each red eye." He has publicly avowed this as his "last hope;" and thought, if he will look at his Bible, he will find it declared, that the "Age of the Apostasy shall perish;" he, probably, is not reconciled at the thoughts of a single measure's being taken against it, without a dog's show of his late feeble, by way of proving his loyalty. His unfeeling intermeddling, in this affair, however, has a strange aspect when connected with some former transactions of Gov. Strong's, which are very properly alluded to, in *the Boston Spy*.—We recollect, in reading the trial of a pri-
for his libel, in charging Strong with op-
erating in so vile's service, when he was formerly a general. We recollect testimony in justification, by men whom Strong employed as agents to buy up these securities at from \$20 to \$50 in the pound; and we recollect testimony, also, that he was at that very time in Congress; and of course instrumental in funding the debt. We remember further, that Judge Sedgwick, a Federalist, lately deceased, was summoned, as a witness on that occasion; and swore that it was then thought *inexpedient* and *unproper*, (though not absolutely illegal) for members of Congress to interfere in the purchase.—And we further remember, that Strong's political friends were much engrossed on the occasion, and that at the next election, the people sent him home to his country to silence, whence the junto last year dragged him.

But has Pickering a word to say against funds, to pay individuals? Do so what they swindled from the poor soldiers for 25?—No. Public faith must be preserved. But, now, is he unwilling funds should be provided to pay dollar for dollar to every man assisting to supply the loan?—Yes. It is to be employed by a republican administration in defending the rights of the country against the wrongs of Britain. How the difficulty. For one money at eight per cent, if you please, in an useless, and ridiculous, and obnoxious quarrel with France, an un-
tangible enemy at the time too. Strike the chorus.

"To arms, to arms, when valor cries,
Nor shrink the brave, nor doubt the wise,
Onward by God and man abhor'd,
To god like to unsheath the sword!"

These were the very words of a '93 song. But—the case is changed; now Britain is the foe. Now it is broken to "unsheath the sword," even to defend the liberties of a brave class of our population! It is wicked to loan money to carry on a contest for right, essential to our independence! The contracts ought not to be fulfilled! And the grave "Hero of Lexington" pays his annual abomination visit, to warn us against the impious horsey of fulfilling honorable and necessary engagements!

"Oh! Timmy Pickering, Timmy Pickering, oh!"

FROM THE ALBANY ARK. Peace Party, previously under the British government would form in all countries but England.

Precidence Toast.

So true it is, that when a nation is at war, her enemy ever claims these of its citizens as friends, who avow themselves his friends of peace, in opposition to the wishes of their nation and government. In every age, and in every nation, this has been the cloak to cover the designs of men who sought to subvert their government, or to render it subservient to a foreign state; and the artifice has often been crowned with fatal success. Men are, too easily imposed upon by whatever promises these present ease, without considering that forbearance ever invites new aggressions, and that the nation or individual which will not defend itself, has no right to expect protection from others. In free governments, it is the people, and not a despot, that declare war; and the individual or party who refuse to support it, to a reasonable extent, not only violate a fundamental principle of the social compact, but actually does and encourage the enemy. It may be questioned, which are most mischievous—*Insurrections in time of peace, or peace associations in time of foreign war.* The former, the designs of the disaffected are obvious, and the physical force of the nation may be directed singly to defeat these designs. In the latter, if the disaffected do not join their strength to that of the enemy, he enemy derives almost equal advantage from their neutrality, and by the opportunity which it affords him of increasing the disaffection, by means of agents and spies—the national strength is diminished in the ratio that the disaffected bear to the total population.

The little states of Greece opposed an insurmountable barrier to the ambition of the Persian monarchs while they continued virtuous and united. Yet venality and ambition corrupted and divided the Greeks, factions were organized in their cities, like the peace party and Washington societies of our own time, and they became a prey to the conqueror.—Those liberties which had been stoutly and successfully defended against the cannibal hosts of Persia, Thermopylae, Marathon and Plataea, fell an easy prey to the Macedonian conqueror. The gold of Philip became more potent than the hosts of Xerxes. What an effect upon this period of Greece's history, without an involuntary application of it to our times and our country! No one can pretend to doubt that the gold and emissaries of Philip are now employed in corrupting the Grecian virtue of our citizens, and in eradicating from their bosoms the sacred love of union and of country.

It was deemed infamous in a Roman citizen to doubt the justness of his country's cause; and the greatness and permanency of Roman power was in a great measure owing to the high sense of national pride and strong attachment to country, which were carefully inculcated and cherished by her citizens.—To speak of our own times—What is the destruction of battle, the garments of modern Europe? What has destroyed the liberties of Holland? What has destroyed the liberties of the United States, bounded Spain with the loss of her own citizens, and shaken the German empire to its centre? It has been *internal dissatisfaction*, excited by dissipation, the ambitious and the *Pigros*, and secretly aided and abetted by the enemy.

To speak of our own times—What shall the destruction of battle, the garments of modern Europe? What has destroyed the liberties of Holland? What has destroyed the liberties of the United States, bounded Spain with the loss of her own citizens, and shaken the German empire to its centre? It has been *internal dissatisfaction*, excited by dissipation, the ambitious and the *Pigros*, and secretly aided and abetted by the enemy.

We have made these remarks in order to draw the attention of our readers more forcibly to the nature and tendency of the policy which is now pursued, by our *peace party*; and to demonstrate that this party is precisely such as the British government wish to form in our country.—We have seen the leaders of this party mocking at the distresses of our enslaved seamen, and with shameless eloquence advocating the cause of the enemy. Will the yeomanry and mechanics of our state delegate to them the power of verifying their rights as they seem willing to do those of the sailors? Are they willing to enslave them with the power of giving away another billion of dollars of the School Fund?—These questions, we do not, will be answered correctly in the best work in April—for we will not yet believe the insertion of one of the federal leaders, that "the people are their own advocates."

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. THE BULWARK OF OUR RELIGION!

"The nation, from which we are descended, & which for many generations, has been the bulwark of the religion we profess." Cited Strong's *Prædictio*.

This extract from a deliberate document of the governor of Massachusetts has been often quoted and of course alluded to; but not more so than its singular and flagitious application seems to deserve.—It was written after the declaration of war, and deliberately applied to the nation with whom we were at war. It was embodied in a call for public religious solemnities, and thus procured to be read and repeated from the desks of seven hundred clergymen, in every section of the country, where the manifesto of Strong could be seen.

Its intention cannot be misunderstood; and we challenge the warmest partisans of it's author to show, that it means any thing less or more, than a panegyric on the enemy, which may lessen the public exertions to compel

him to do justice, and an appeal to religious prejudices, which might paralyze the arm of national defence. For these foul purposes, was the hypocritical manifesto promulgated. The politician, who connived lay back from ex-
ton in 1775; and, when the combat was over, mainly purchased by his agents, the soldier's securities, that he then a member of the national legislature, might profit by their funding; in which he had an agency; this man now gives the reasons for his conduct. For, if Great Britain has been for many generations the "BULWARK" he talks of, certainly his course was consistent. He ought to have adhered to her as he did and does; no sophistry can disguise either the fact—that he is a British partisan, or the alleged reason of it.

But we have brought Mr. STRONG forward, for another and a very different purpose. We wish those, who have been duped by him and men like him, to believe in the humanity or Christianity of the British nation, to look at the abhorrent account of murders they have sanctioned and incited, which we this day present. We do not wish our readers to be hurried into a paroxysm of indignation feeling, without full and a adequate cause for it. We ask them to read the accounts, with that solicitude, and that careful weighing of evidence, which would be requisite, if they sat as jurors to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of Britain, her allies and her advocates. We ask them in the presence, and with a sense of the superintending Providence and Supreme Government of the God of Mercy, to examine the melancholy record of British and Savage barbarity—and to connect with this examination, the creed of a federal public officer, high in the estimation of the party, that Britain is the bulwark of Christian religion!! We know there is a degree of a rectity which seems almost incredible; and that obstinate refusal to yield to the fullest evidence, must here be the last resort of determined fiction. The "Federal Republican," we are told, for we do not see it; true to the fame of its owners, has declared the statements false, & has proved his negative statement by the fact, that there are among the rest of the witnesses, 2 or 3 French Canadians. We cannot reply to such a defence. It is worthy of note, that the last resort of determined fiction is the last resort of determined fact.

It is enough to chink the English name to eternal disgrace, that her government is willingly and avowedly a party to this sin! that the horrid principle, which called from the great Chatham, when his sinking body could scarce support the unbending spirit of his upright soul, such keen and sweet expectation; are the standing rules of war, by this degraded nation—that her agents, Purchase, bought the scalps of the massacred citizens of Chicago!

The details of these shocking transactions are two as strenuous!—The maned bodies of our gallant countrymen, the prey of swine—the wounded torn to pieces!—those who could not, driven like cattle, to a market and sold—but the worse and most damning trait in the whole picture of cruelty, is the superfluous and sanguinary cruelty of the English! For a Mrs. Helen stated that "she knew from the tribe with which she was a prisoner, who were *proletators* of the murderers that they [the Indians] intended to ransom her, but that they received orders from the British, to eat off the bones, whom they were to eat!"—and when she demanded food, some flesh of her murdered countrymen, and a piece of colonel Wells's heart, was offered her!

We have now one request to make of our eloquent editors. It is not often, that we appeal to them for anything—but we implore them to publish the authentic and true events of these monstrous transactions; to give their readers an opportunity to learn the truth; or to sustain the inference, that their object is to disgust. We ask not a single expression of horror and indignation. We demand the slightest testimonial of American feelings. By their sakes, we wish them to give their readers the *truth*; and, above that time will come the landed with his reckoning; that is to say the minister, with his budget, and the war with its extended demands.

when not enough to ascertain that they were a 74 and a frigate, made all sail and escaped. About ten days since, off the Capes of Virginia, gave chase to a ship of war, and continued chasing for two days, when she finally escaped in the night. These are the only ships of war she has seen during the cruise.

The Chesapeake has spoken the following vessels:—March 21, lat. 26, lon. 68, ship Charleston and Liverpool Packet; Howe, of Boston, 36 days from Cadiz for New York—March 31, lat. 35 lon. 70, brig Columbia 5 days from Boston, for Savannah—April 3, lat. 30, 70, Portuguese Brig. St. Antonio da Ilheada, 65 days from Lisbon for Wilmington, N. C. and supplied her with provisions—April 5th, lat. 40, lon. 67, ship Virgin, Cunningham, 44 days from Lisbon for N. York—April 7, on the E. part of George's Bank, fell in with the sloop Valerius, of Hallowell, cargo lumber, in possession of 5 men, who said they had cut her out of Taunton Co., in a smack, fitted by the privateer brig John C. Shebrook. She had no papers on board, and the man who called himself price master had no commission, or any document who ever to show by what authority he had possession of her. took them out and cut a crew on board, and ordered her for Boston. The Valerius had been hoisted the day before from the Ramalies, 74, Nymph frigate, and a sloop of war in co. just at the entrance of the Narrows, blowing very fresh at S. the Chesapeake carried away her main top mast (which was broke in 4 pieces and fell each side) just above the cap; and her fore top sail yard. A number of men were lost when the top mast went over and went with it. The number is not exactly known, but conjectured to be 5; two have been taken up badly hurt, and the others it is supposed are also taken up, as a boat was ashore which must have seen them. The officers and crew on board the Chesapeake, are generally very healthy. On passing Long Wharf she was welcomed by a numerous crowd of our fellow citizens, assembled there with three cheers, and a so by the crew of the Congress frigate when she passed her, which was returned by the crew of the Chesapeake.

NORTHERN WAR.

And he is not dead! He is not dead!

—And all the Lloyd's men are baffled! Napoleon after having conducted his army out of danger, has himself returned to Paris, where it appears he has been received with much joy, as if he had met in his absence with no reverse at all. The 20th bullet does him more honor than any one he has ever published. It is a case to excite his own disappointment and of the sufferings of his army. It contains several evidences of his truth, and leaves, in my mind, no doubt at all, not only of his design, but of his full ability to execute his attack on Russia in the spring. I will, on some future occasion, review the account of his defeat, which have been published in London; for such a strong falsehoods such a confident and at the same time an hateful attempt at suspicion, were never, surely, heard of before. These accounts would make a mass edition and a small volume. It is a volume of which he will lose sight. I dare say what we chiefs have not this vice prevalent in the world. Now where is the Bourbon project? Now where are all the hopes of returning to peace over his corps? The dream is already over, and we awaken to the reality of endless war. The "breast arm" in his front and two armies in his rear could not it seem, arrest his progress. I shot, either almost the whole of what we heard of his peril was false or he has now gained a thousand fold more glory than he ever before was entitled to. For my part I am quite struck dumb at the credulity of those who believe him to be a fallen man—it fills one with despair to see any portion of the public so besotted. Far be it from me to blame an Englishman for wishing to see Napoleon down; but, to believe that he is so, when we turn return to his capital amidst the acclamations of the French people, is one would suppose to much for any people in their senses. In a few weeks however we shall see reflect a return. State soft's adventures have been a sort of honeymoon to us. When that is quite past, we shall look back with shame to our vacillations & dither: and, about that time will come the landed with his reckoning; that is to say the minister, with his budget, and the war with its extended demands.

Codorus Register.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the

Dover, Del. Oct. April

"The people at Lewistown are high spirits, and the enemy dares not make a landing as he menaces; we should have cut every man of them off; we tried some schemes to get them a shore and trap them, but they seem to have anticipated our purpose and kept close to their boats; I wish they would give us an opportunity of taking a few men up to Wilmington, & the British at Montreal treated our officers. We have some traitors on the opposite shore; I am told by good authority the mayor of militia and a physician of Cape May have been repeatedly on board the British Commerce. Some inquiry into his appears necessary, an article expeditious of hemp would perhaps save a ton of gun powder. The water at N. York P. Pond, and the taverne at Cape May, is like a taverne at Wapping, with English "tis ers, as every species of debauchery.

The British, British frig. to run out to sea on Thursday, after so long appeared in sight. The boys at Lewis town are become so accustomed to the enemy's fire, that they are now living in digging the 32 pound shot out of the banks into which they have been

fired. All the damage done at Lewis town could be repaired for 500 dollars.

"It is greatly to be deplored that we have no prospect of any sort of force, gun boats or schooners, or any thing else on the Del-were; it is said ten gun boats have been ordered down, but the people here do not believe it, they would at least protect the river trace from their right craft, and we would give them 1000 yards on both sides of the river?"

* We can assure our correspondent that ten gun boats have been ordered down; but some of the British adherents in this city have menaced several captains and mates of ships, that they would never employ them, if they went on board the gun boats; the miserable slaves submitted to the menaces of the traitors instead of exposing their names to public infamy.

Editor.

The wise men of the East have completely taken themselves in; that wealth which was thrown into the East by the insatiable corruption which plundered the poor soldiers of the revolution of their rights, has been the foundation upon which all the wisdom and strength of the *Aster Juto* have been erected—created by antiquity, they become so necessitated by their success in original arts, as to suppose that the country at large was to be a sort of feudatory appurtenance to those eastern satrap.

There was not, according to them, either talents, merit, or wealth, say where in the union, but among them a social tie has lost its hold upon them—the remembrance of their early sufferings from a cruel and oppressive government, was not only extinguished, but with it, that sentiment, which wherever it is extinguished, no virtue can stand room, that of gratitude to those who step forward to their protection and rescue from tyranny, and thirdly to these eastern nobles, who sit, half a cent behind other parts of the union in all those things which characterize a civilized nation—all the states out of the sterile circle of what has been called New England, are not only disconnected in common speech as foreigners, but they are treated in practice with an animosity and severity of abuse, such as is not reserved to any nation except their great original England, against an enemy; depravity of this—a ravaging character always punishes its self; it blinds its intemperate victims to their actual situation, and it represents to their sickly and perverted imaginations those they dislike, not as they really are, but as they would have them to be.

So strong was this infatuation, that they had concluded that the *Aster* for 1814 could not be obtained by government without them; it never entered into their imagination that money was to be had anywhere but in Boston, or from the strong chests of the old *speculators* on soldier's warrants. They never supposed that New York, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore, the grand depots of the vast naval stores of our country, could possess wealth—and calculating by the same rule, that if they did possess any, that they were destitute of national honor as themselves. They did not suspect that two merchants, of this city—*poor devils* as we could take between four and five millions of the loan; that in fact twelve millions could be obtained with more ease at 5 per cent than five millions at 8 per cent when the *Aster* juto was in the plenitude of its splendor in 1798, and Timothy Pickering lord of the ascendancy.

The eastern folks had conspired against their country and in favor of the public enemy, to prevent the accomplishment of the *Aster*; they calculated that the government could not go on without them—and behold, they have learned that the rights of the nation can be maintained not only without them, but that they can be sustained notwithstanding their traitorous correspondence with the enemy.

Those eastern strings calculate in the same way concerning the war—they have imagined that Canada cannot be invaded nor captured without them; yet presently we shall witness these very people courting offices of power and profit, in these provinces.

The accomplishment of the loan is so short a time and on such easy terms, it is more than the eastern folks had calculated; and their folly has wrought its own penance, by depriving them through their own absurdity, of the benefits of the loan, & throwing them into those states which have either abandoned or betrayed the honor of their country.

FROM THE WHIRL.

Admiral! Who talk of it! what species of men wish for it consider well, you will find it to be those, who without intermission visited the government, charging it with covetousness, meanness, want of energy and resolution; those who nearly in plain terms paper a separation of the union to a race with the allies of the savages. Reflect a moment on the consequences of an armistice—our armies, review with so much difficulty, will get dissolved—the officers will be scattered, their idle—the generals will loose their influence over the soldiers, and never be able to introduce that rigid discipline, which alone constitutes the strength of armies. Patriotic men know neither how to live in peace, nor how to make war—a chief without energy is the curse of the government—and for this reason, there is more to hope than a man who unmans his troops to direct an army, than one who has lost his life in the study of the mouldering records of the law of nations—Why has Bonaparte ruined the pinnacle of existence because he succeeded? how to make men happy. Why did Wilson gain success in establishing our independence? because he knew how to make the soldier obey—because we have yet men of energy, able to men of intelligence, and to cheer their way with the banner. To them we must look up, for the recovery of our honor; then we must consider, as a rallying point in the day of danger and distress. It is now indispensable to strike with a strong arm.

ROMULUS.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1813.

THE QUEEN'S OWN PACKET

Was captured on Friday last by two barges from the British squadron up the bay, between North Point and the Fort—the captain and some of the passengers made their escape in the boat; the rest, among whom were some women and children, we descended all night near the Admiral's ship—in the morning they were put on board an oyster-boat and allowed to proceed home, detailing the Packet, and property to the amount of between \$3 and \$4,000 dollars, principally belonging to Mr. Meagher and Mr. Bowditch of that town.

The squadrions have been during the past week literally spread on our shores, while their small vessels have entered several rivers, while without firing a broadside on the main, being opposed at all points by militia and cavalry, whose determined valor they soon had to test. Sharp's Island has been invaded now about a week, and a partial supply of water and provisions have fallen in the hands of the captors. Tidings and Proclamations are all in their power, and out of the protection of the militia. From those prisoners whom they have released, it is understood they intend making their rendezvous on those Islands so long as they furnish supplies. The cause sufficiently apologize to our readers the effect it has on our columns this morning. This may not occur again during the pleasure of British admirals.

It is thought the British party in Talbot feel more at ease at being deprived of the *Federal Spy*, *Admiral* for a few days, than they do for the deprivations committed on our internal commerce by the Blockading Squadron.

Ridgewood, April 8.
BRITISH IN THE RAPPAMONNOCK.
Be two expressos to Governor Bonham arrived in his City on Friday night, we learn that several British vessels & barges came into Rappahannock River on Friday and Saturday last—and in extraordinary excursions over Urbanna (there being a calm at the time their forces succeeded in taking several American vessels, and in one or two instances that had gone up the river before). We further learn that the same may be an attempt to land in Lancaster, but were repelled by the militia of that country—that they returned to their charge soon after, with a considerable reinforcement of barges, and having driven the militia back, took from the neighborhood such supplies as they wanted for their fleet.

Potowmack, April 12.
Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, in conjunction with the new American Minister at the Court of Russia, Mr. Adams, are authorized to negotiate a treaty of Peace with ministers appointed to be appointed by the Court of Great Britain—The negotiations to be carried on at St. Petersburg. Mr. George M. Dallas accompanies Mr. Gallatin, as his private secretary. Mr. Bayard in the same character. All those gentlemen have been nominated by the President of the United States, and are to be appointed by the Senate. Gen. Blefouf has appointed Mr. G. M. Dallas one of his side counsels. It is expected that the embassy on our part will sail in the *Hermione* from this city, in 12 days, direct to Petersburg.

Arrangements have been made at the city of Washington for examining the Treasury Department in the absence of Mr. Gallatin. The Secretary of the Navy will be the ostensible Secretary of the Treasury. It is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will not be absent more than six months. [See *Post*.]

We have not yet been able distinctly to ascertain the arrangements consequent on the separation by our government of the mediation of Russia. It is probable, however, that a commission of two or three persons will be named by the United States, to meet such persons as may be designated with that view by the enemy, at the seat of the mediation. That we believe will be conformable to the usage of nations on similar occasions. Indeed it is very easily rumoured and currently credited that a gentleman high in office is to form one of the legation, and our present minister in Russia another. It is also said that he is to be a third ex-minister appointed. When these appointments shall be concluded, they will be made known to the public. Meanwhile we have the highest authority to say the rumors which are circulating, and which we are convinced, have better foundation than rumors mostly have.

National Intelligencer.
It appears that great quantities of goods are shipped in England to be sent into the United States. The constant practice of remitting for favors, or sending goods to be "bailed," has reduced the risk to almost nothing. We really hope that the government to which these matters belong may be put upon the war-torn *Admiral*. The following deserves our notice, for we have heard much of such things—

Extract of a letter from an officer of Pennington, (1st), who resided in the town of Salem, dated Feb. 28.

"Selling goods on credit at the lines as ever. We constantly keep towards the lines a picked guard, and property to a considerable amount has been taken and sent into town. A few days since three slights were sent in laden with care. It was curious to see the manner in which it was put up to avoid detection. In the first place it was packed in large iron caskets, bound together to make them perfectly tight, a box two yards long as large as a barrel; these caskets were then set into barrels, and fastened on all sides with wire. The wire is judged to be worth \$500; and I have since learned of men, under guard for smuggling, that this is but a small part of what he knew was intended to be run, the amount he states at \$10,000."

"Yesterday our parade was graced with a string of double slights (27 in number) heavily laden with English goods, estates, &c. sent in by the pick-patrol guard. I believe they are taken care of by the collector. The goods will probably be bailed. Thus goes on smuggling."

B. Register.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Urbanna, to his friend in Baltimore, dated April 1.

"A boat here, too, the upper batteries of this county is stationed in this place, and the lower at Spring Point, lower end of Patapsco. This day we observed a most melancholy scene. About 3 o'clock this morning, four wives seen off Cuyahoga river. A number of others and myself went to the bank opposite Rosedale, to spy them, and in a few minutes discovered them running up to Cuyahoga river, and preparing for action. The American to be were, 3 Letters of Marque (the names not recalled); and the privateer the *pique* of Baltimore, mounting 10 twelve pounders and 2 mortars. The crew scarce 100, all negroes, well manned and a tender; the battle lasted 2 hours, and unfortunately by being surprised, the above American vessel were captured. Let me not express to you my sensations at seeing how nobly the little Baltimore privateer fought; she defended herself to the last moment, and her crew were not struck until the British boarded

her, and took them down themselves. The *Dolphin*, when she found she must be taken, sent out a boat load of men (15) ashore, with order for the boat to return immediately, but previously to the boat reaching ashore, she was boarded and carried, after a desperate resistance. There were 300 on the enemy's vessel, anchored off Baltimore to day sunset, and we are in expectation of a visit. Bon-suret barge. We are all under arms. The enemy's force is reported to be 600, within 4 miles of us."

Extract of a letter from an American prize master, who was taken in his prize, and carried into Jamaica, to a graduate in Charlestown, dated

"JAMAICA PRISON, Dec. 13, 1812.

"I wrote you on the 8th, informing you of my being captured by the sloop of war *Brown*, capt. Fellows, about 20 miles to the northward and westward of Cape Hatteras, and carried to Jamaica. We were immediately sent to prison, where we are treated more like brutes than human beings. Our allowance is *BAKED & BOILED OR SAUTÉ HORSE BEEF*, *that has been overcooked* & *BOILED OR BEANS*—This is all we allow, except twenty-four hours! When I was taken I had all my charts, quadrant, and clothes taken from me, and was not allowed even to ask for them!—There are now on board the prison ship *four hundred and fifty* two prisoners, and more arriving daily. It is reported today that we are all to be sent to England by the fleet, which is to sail in six days, if government would dispatch a cartel to this Island they would release a great number of Americans to their native country."

FROM THE PETERBURG INTELLIGENCER, APRIL 2.

The substance of a conversation reported to have been held by a Lieutenant of the Constellation with some of the officers of the British fleet in Hampton Roads, will tend to shew the confidence with which our victories have inspired our gallant sons, and the terror which the British already begin to feel for our "invincible" fleet. The Lieutenant of the Constellation visited the Marlborough, Admiral Cockburn, with a flag of truce sent by Capt. Stewart. After finishing the business on which the flag was sent, discoursing with some of the officers of the Marlborough, the latter observed, that they had now control of the possession of the Constellation, and that no means would be left untried to insure her capture.

The American Lieutenant to this replied, that there was one way in which possession of the fort might possibly be had; one in which the valor and skill of the respective nations might be tested; and to which he knew Captain Stewart would readily assent. "What was that?" asked one of the British officers. "Single out any 100 men in your fleet, and I will assure the American officer, or any in the British navy, not exceeding 14 guns—let your Admiral please his word that no man, woman, or child, in the U. States, will stand by you, and in so far as this is done, give you a clear & honorable victory, & though defeat!" The imposition of the American Lieutenant was disconcerted by the British officers—the latter thinking probably that the "better part of valor was discretion."

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.
Mass., May 6, 1812.

Seeing your notice of the 5th inst, requesting every one who has had a friend IMPRESSED by the British to give the information—I now tell you that my brother JOHN CAND, of Woolwich, in the District of Maine, was pressed on board His Majesty's frigate *Macedonian*, on the 15th of June, 1810, from the ship *Moony Hoop*, of Wisconsin, and was KILLED on board the *Macedonian*, in the battle with the frigates UNITED STATES, *Constitution*, & *Cavalier*. And his wife and child are in mourning, and in sorrow, for the loss of a husband and parent on whom they were dependent.

JOSEPH CAND.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.
Mass., May 6, 1812.

Seeing your notice of the 5th inst, requesting every one who has had a friend IMPRESSED by the British to give the information—I now tell you that my brother JOHN CAND, of Woolwich, in the District of Maine, was pressed on board His Majesty's frigate *Macedonian*, on the 15th of June, 1810, from the ship *Moony Hoop*, of Wisconsin, and was KILLED on board the *Macedonian*, in the battle with the frigates UNITED STATES, *Constitution*, & *Cavalier*. And his wife and child are in mourning, and in sorrow, for the loss of a husband and parent on whom they were dependent.

THE WORLD'S LAST HOPE.
The despatch-bottle narrated by Judge Woodward of the Michigan Territory, must shock the feelings of every human being—Nature revolts, the current of life ceases in the contemplation of such atrocities. Let the desolation of India, & the oppression of Ireland, be grouped in an infernal scenario, wish these scenes and the view would communicate a moral age to the observer—England is a political cancer, which should no longer cicatrise. The actual Conqueror is required, and must be applied before the world can be restored to a state of tranquility and sanity. *England ends a glazier*, and a new nation, wish these scenes and the view would communicate a moral age to the observer—England is a political cancer, which should no longer cicatrise. The actual Conqueror is required, and must be applied before the world can be restored to a state of tranquility and sanity.

It is well known that the British have supplied the Indians with muskets, tomahawks and scalping knives, with ammunition, provisions & military stores, to be used in the present war with the Americans; that they marshaled the savages in their ranks, and that they fight in concert with His Majesty's troops; that not only the tribes in Canada have been excited to the work of blood and fury, but that the most restless and savage of the savages under the protection, and within the jurisdiction of the U. S. have been incited and employed by the British. Men, women and children, of every age & complexion, and even infants like, even children in uniform, have been the victims of British ingenuity and fury; and their scalps remain the memorials and trophies of the残酷 and heroic prowess of English valor. Glorious acquisitions of the Indians are a spoils of heroes, pride of London town! God grant that you may be immortal in history, and in the memories of Americans! Heavily the Englishmen will be offered for the purchase of your redemption.

The story of the diabolical cruelty perpetrated by the savages, and induced and procured by Englishmen, exiled Christians, Englishmen will form a chapter in story, that will damn Britain to eternal infamy. A page so dark, so dreadful, cannot be paralleled in the registry of the infernal. An account of British prison ships can alone compare with it.

TIMOTHY PICKERING & THE LOAN.

It has been the singular fortune of Mr. Timothy Pickering to have been pronounced in the British Parliament "the ablest advocate of the British party in the U. States," and by that same party to be denominated "the Aristides of America." No man will deny his zeal and devotion to the cause of the just & honored free, which he, in common with that pious good man Gov. Strong, deemed "the bulwark of our religion." But that he is, by the people of the U. S., deemed either a parrot or an honest man we do not believe. We have been led to writing these few observations from reflecting on the following facts.

When Mr. Pickering was high in the U. S. government, and the federal party in the zenith of its glory, the general government wished to borrow \$20,000,000, which they were never able to obtain, although they gave eight per cent. premium for what they borrowed.

Now, when Timothy Pickering and the fed. party are out of power, and he has been with his party, laboring and trying to prevent the government from obtaining the means to carry on a just and righteous war, because the administration of the government is in the hands of Democrats, yet even now the administration has been able, within six months, to borrow \$20,000,000 at much less than eight per cent. This they have done, although the revolutionaries now assume to have not only all the merits and all the talents, but also all the wealth of the country.

Could any combination of circumstances more clearly prove the want of confidence in Timothy Pickering and his party; or more clearly evince the full and entire confidence which the people have in the present administration, and their approbation of its measures, particularly of the most important of all its measures—the war?

[See *Post*.]

From the vicinity of Portland.—

William Mason Nat. W. Warren

John Lester Oliver Whayne

Andrew Clark William Blake

Samuel Bailey Nath. Hurlbut

Simeon Armstrong Wm. F. George

Wilmington, April 14.

From more correct information received since the publication of our last paper, we learn that Nat. Peter Hart's house was not demolished, but only injured by the passage of a few hours' fire. Several of her buildings have sustained some damage by the same means.—The enemy, from the best information that have reached us, have thrown about 400 shells at the town, a large proportion of which have been picked up, and we presume that they have been cast and taken away they will be returned to them by the first opportunity. In combining all the accounts we have heard, the following may be set down as the amount of the damage in the destruction of property, killed, wounded and missing, viz.—houses damaged as above stated, 1 chicken killed; 1 pig wounded—leg broken.

The British squadron which was endeavoring to burn Lewiston has been baffled in its object; after expending about 1600 cannon shot, 10 and 32 pounds, besides several shells, carcasses, and the *French Frigates* & *revenants*!—Baffled at Lewiston, they have threatened to demolish the *Lake Poncet*—perfectly characteristic of their government, which could destroy the light of reason, liberty and justice, among all nations, were it in their power—but the British government is like a *relentless* ready torrent—a few years more and it will be as harmless as Sodom. Carthage, and like them remembered only to be execrated.

Aurora.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

THE FIFTH NAVAL VICTORY.

It is believed, that in the naval history of the world, there is no instance where such light metal, and so few men, did so much execution, in so short a time, as in the action of the Hornet with the Peacock. In fifteen minutes from the first broadside, the English vessel not only struck her colors, but displayed nervous, *despairing* in her shrouds, as a signal of distress, for her conqueror to come to her relief. These are terrible deeds of valor. Such fatal wounds were never before inflicted on the British vessels of war, and those by a people whom the English affect to despise as a race of men beneath them.

Our five naval victories are so striking, so extremely remarkable, so impressive on the imagination in their national consequences, that they never will be obliterated from the memory of man, woman or child, in the U. States. We have inflicted on the British vessels of war, and those by a people whom the English affect to despise as a race of men beneath them.

Our five naval victories are so striking, so extremely remarkable, so impressive on the imagination in their national consequences, that they never will be obliterated from the memory of man, woman or child, in the U. States. We have inflicted on the British vessels of war, and those by a people whom the English affect to despise as a race of men beneath them.

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LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines, penalties, and forfeitures therein mentioned.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where goods, wares, and merchandise have been imported or introduced into the United States (the same not having been clandestinely imported or introduced,) from the dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, since the declaration of war by the United States against the said kingdom, or which were shipped from the said kingdom prior to the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, whereby the person or persons interested in such goods, wares, or merchandise, or concerned in the importation or introduction thereof, into the United States hath or have incurred any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, under an act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes;" and the act supplemental to the act last mentioned, on such person or persons petitioning for relief to any judge or court, proper to hear the same, in pursuance of the act entitled, an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned; and on the facts being shown, on inquiry had by the said judge or court, and transmitted, as by the said act is required, to the Secretary of the Treasury; in all such cases wherein it shall be proved to his satisfaction, that the said goods, wares, and merchandise, at the time of their importation or introduction into the United States, where *long-ship* American property, that they were not clandestinely imported or introduced, and that they were imported or introduced since the declaration of war aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to remit all fines, penalties, and forfeitures that may have been incurred under the said acts, in consequence of such importation or introduction into the United States, upon the costs and charges, the hire, wages, or pay, etc., being paid and payment of the dues that would have been payable by law, on such goods, wares, and merchandise if lawfully imported; and also, to direct the prosecution or prosecutions, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery of the said fines, penalties, & forfeitures, to cease and be discontinued.*

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the duties payable on the goods, wares, and merchandise imported by the provisions of the act, entitled "An act authorizing the admission, under certain circumstances, of vessels owned by the citizens of the United States of America, with their crews, from British ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope," shall not, in any case, be paid, or required to be paid, in such manner as to postpone the payment of such duties beyond the time at times at which the said duties should have become payable, of the goods, wares, and merchandise had been imported and cleared at the time of passing this act, any thing in the act aforesaid notwithstanding to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 27, 1813.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of John Dixon and John Murray.

1813.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to John Dixon, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred and twenty nine dollars and eighty four cents, with six percentum per annum interest, however, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, being the amount of a final settlement, with the number of bond held at thirty six, issued by Andrew Duncombe, late Commissioner of accounts for the state of Virginia, on the twenty third day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six to Peter Dixon, who transferred the same to John Dixon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they hereby are authorized and directed to settle the account of John Murray, representative of Doctor Henry Murray, and that he be allowed the amount of three thousand of his certificates number thirteen thousand two hundred and seventy five, for two thousand dollars; number thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy six, for two hundred dollars; number six thousand four hundred, for six hundred dollars; with interest from the twenty ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty two, issued in the name of Henry Murray, signed Francis Hopkinson treasurer of loans, and countersigned Thomas Harwood; and that the amount due be paid to the said John Murray out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 23, 1813.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of Royal Conover.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Royal Conover, now imprisoned in the town of Burlington, in the county of Chittenden and district of Vermont, shall be and he is hereby released and discharged from all claim and demand of

the United States, to or upon a certain judgment or sentence before the circuit court of the second circuit of the United States, begun and holden at Rutland, within and for the said district of Vermont, on the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, recovered or rendered for the sum of five hundred and twenty eight dollars, with costs and their out, for importing into the United States, to wit: into the said Vermont district, certain goods, wares, and merchandise, contrary to law.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 25, 1813.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

To establish certain post roads in the state of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post roads be established; from Natchez, in the Mississippi territory, by Concord to Catahoula, and thence by Rapid City to Natchez; from St. Francisville, by St. Helena and St. Tammany to Madisonville.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 27, 1813.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

To alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the fourth Monday in May next.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 27, 1813.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

Making provision for an additional number of General Officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint six Major Generals, in addition to those already authorized by law; each of whom shall be allowed two days' decamp to be taken from the officers of the line and six Brigadier Generals who shall be allowed one Major, and one aid de camp, each to be taken from the officers of the line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers authorized by this act shall receive the same pay for services and other emoluments as the officers of the same grade of the present army.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 24, 1813.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of John Murphy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred dollars be paid, or of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John Murphy, as a full compensation for all his ex-ordinary services.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 27, 1813.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of John Dixon and John Murray.

1813.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to John Dixon, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred and twenty nine dollars and eighty four cents, with six percentum per annum interest, however, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, being the amount of a final settlement, with the number of bond held at thirty six, issued by Andrew Duncombe, late Commissioner of accounts for the state of Virginia, on the twenty third day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six to Peter Dixon, who transferred the same to John Dixon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they hereby are authorized and directed to settle the account of John Murray, representative of Doctor Henry Murray, and that he be allowed the amount of three thousand of his certificates number thirteen thousand two hundred and seventy five, for two thousand dollars; number thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy six, for two hundred dollars; number six thousand four hundred, for six hundred dollars; with interest from the twenty ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty two, issued in the name of Henry Murray, signed Francis Hopkinson treasurer of loans, and countersigned Thomas Harwood; and that the amount due be paid to the said John Murray out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 23, 1813.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

Autorising the appointment of additions officers in the respective territories of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed in respect to the territories of the United States, a person, learned in the law to act as a attorney of the United States, who shall, besides the usual fees of office, receive an annual salary of two hundred and fifty dollars, payable quarterly yearly at the Treasury of the United States; and there shall also be appointed, in each of said territories, a marshal, who shall receive the same fees and compensation, as is allowed by law to the marshal of the district of Kentucky.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 27, 1813.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of Royal Conover.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Royal Conover, now imprisoned in the town of Burlington, in the county of Chittenden and district of Vermont, shall be and he is hereby released and discharged from all claim and demand of

FOR SALE.

250 bags of Coffee, some of which is first quality,

50 bbls Rye Whiskey,

10 hds. good retailing Molas,

2 pipes Cognac Brandy,

4 hds. W. I. Rum,

With a General Assortment of GROCERIES.

Apply to **J. & A. LEVERING,**

No. 95, Chancery, Baltimore,

Who informs their country friends and others, that they sell GRAIN on commission.

Feb. 16—10

The Editors of the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and Star at Easton, will insert the above eight or ten times, and forward their account to the Editors of the Patriot for payment.

IN CHANCERY.

March 5th, 1813.

Ordered, That the stated Term in July be altered from the first to the second Tuesday, and that the Term for the return of process and the hearing of causes be held accordingly.

Test. **JAS. P. HEATH,** Reg. Cur. Can

march 16

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Queen Ann's County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **William S. Turner**, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased—All persons having

claims against said estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, on or before the 16th day of May next, otherwise they

may be excluded the benefit of said estate.

JOHN D. PERKINS, *Adm'r*

And WIFE, *of said estate.*

april 13—3*

NOTICE.

The subscribers of Queen Ann's County, have obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of **Nathan Kern**, late of said County, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are de-

sived to make payment; and all those having

claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated for set-

tlement, on or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the

same estate. Given under our hands this 30th March, 1813.

RICHARD KERN, *NATHAN KERN,*

Extors of Nathan Kern, deceased.

March 30—4

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Ezekiel Avery**, late of Caroline County, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said es-

tate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with

the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or be-

fore the 25th day of May next, they may otherwise

be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the

same estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1813.

ESTHER WILLIS, *Adm'r*

of Ezekiel Avery, deceased.</p

Eastern Shore

General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1813.

[No 34.....702.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum; payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be distributed until the sum is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per Square.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY, at 12 M. it will be sold at public sale as before, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All that Farm and Tract of Land lying near the Beaver Dam Causeway, in Queen Ann's county, of which Samuel Comerick of the said county, died seized. The same consists of parts of the tracts called "Tristan Ridge," "Holmesworth's Confusion," "Tom's Fancy Enclosure," and "Henry's Land"—and containing two hundred and sixty acres, more or less. Persons included to purchase, will, may, or can review the premises, which will be shown by Mr. William Comerick, who resides thereon; it will be sold under a decree of the Chancellor, for cash only, by

WALTER L. CLAYTON, Trustee.

April 20—3

PUBLIC SALE.

The Vestry of St. Michael's Parish will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in May next, at M. Peacock's Tavern at Easton, 12 o'clock—all that Land belonging to the said Vestry, on the road from Easton to Potts Mill, called "Mill Road" and "Old Road Addition." The quantity of Land not exactly known at this time, supposed about sixty acres. It is situated two miles from Easton, and will be a great object as a source of wood and timber.

March 9—9

FOR SALE.

That valuable estate, in Puck's Hoe, some time since conveyed to me in trust, by Mr. William Roberts, containing about one thousand acres—It will be sold on a reasonable price, in two parcels; one piece of about 100 acres, including the principal mansion, and another about 600 acres, being the farm commonly called "The Green." If this estate be not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May, on the premises, upon terms which may be known by a previous application to the subscriber.

The subscriber requests that the judgment creditors of Mr. Roberts will meet at the court house, in Easton, on Monday, the 18th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, March 10—10

By virtue of a Decree

Of the H. C. Court of Chancery, to Elizabeth Allan

deed.

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the 26th day of May next, if not sold before at private sale.

A Vacant Tract or Parcel of Land.
Situating itself in being in Dorchester county, in the State of Maryland, containing between 300 to 400 acres—is beautifully situated on the mouth of Great Choptank and Little Choptank rivers; has a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake Bay. The land is fertile, and adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and is at present in a high state of cultivation; has a subterfuge of timber by the plantation's use—it is convenient situated in being flowing and oxydized to their sea sons, and as excellent water.

About one half of the said plantation is a high and light soil, the other half rather stiff and low—the land will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may best suit.

It is thought needless to say anything more about the accessible land, as it is more easily known to us in writing, so will only view the same. There is no place we do not know by an living to be described, so it lies near the above-mentioned land, on the day of sale.

THOMAS BARNETT,

Adm'r &c &c &c

ELIZA ALLAN, Trustee

April 12—6

For Sale,

A HANDSOME BAY BIKE.

About fifteen hands high, eight years old next June—Persons admitted well both under the saddle and in the carriage; racks, traps and curtains well enter the saddle, and in the carriage is given, sprung, smooth, and travels expeditiously—She is perfectly sound, healthy, and easily kept; she has brought but one colt, and from its appearance most judges suppose she is an excellent breeder. Apply to

STEPHEN T. JOHNSON.

April 17—3

For Rent,

And possession given immediately, the property of the subscriber, lying at the corner of West Street and the Landing Road, consisting of a dwelling house, stable, carriage and several out houses, all in good repair. For further particular has apply to

BAYNARD WILSON.

April 18—3

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the circuit court of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, letters of administration due him on the personal estate of John S. Tuckey, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—All persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to file, with the state, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of May next, otherwise the same may be excluded the benefit of said estate.

JOHN D. PERKINS, & Adm'r

And Wife, of said estate

April 18—3*

Greensborough Tavern.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a house for the accommodation of travelers in the large brick building, formerly occupied by him as a Tavern, well calculated for the business, with good eating, additioal which it can be done at great expense, affords himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.

NEHEMIAH TOWNSEND.

Greensborough, Caroline

county, April 6

In Council, April 12, 1813.

Ordered, That the Armorer at Easton deliver to the owner of the Honorable WILLIAM BOND Matrix, any number of stand of arms, cutlery, boxes and ammunition that he may desire.

By order,

ANNA PINKNEY, C. C.

April 20—3

Board

May be had for scholars to the Academies in Easton. Boys and Girls, will receive due attention.—Apply to the subscriber.

MARY TRIPPE.

April 13—3

IN CHANCERY.

March 5th, 1813.

Ordered, That the stated Term in July be deferred from the first to the second Tuesday, and the hearing cleaves be held accordingly.

Test JAS. P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.

March 16—

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL.

In the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a acquaintance of the taste in the house so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by fire.

THOMAS HENRICK.

April 11—3

Last of Letters,

Remaining in my power at Chester Town,

1st April, 1813.

B. Barnes James Pearce Gideon

C. Corse William Braxton Benningfield

D. Clark Fain Thomas

E. Conyngham Wilmot Ringly Mrs.

F. Cooper Sam'l. Simon Joseph

G. Eddies John South Thomas

H. Everett John Spencer Chauncy

I. Fisher Jones Scott James

J. Farre Susanna Sutton Samuel

K. Gleaves F. William Turner H. Samuel

L. Harbeck Henry Ternant Henry

M. Johnson Miss Lydia Vandering Elizabeth

N. Jackson Mrs. Wilkins Edward

O. Lynch John Worth Fergine

P. McIlvane William Weston Thomas

Q. McLean Mary Wright Edward

R. McLean Mary Welch James—2.

March 17—3

Spring Goods.

The subscriber has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now offering a supply of

GOODS.

Suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, &c.

Amongst the former are some excellent

toiletries &c &c &c

LINENS.

He has also a great variety of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERING.—All which will be sold at small advance.

SAMUEL GROOME.

April 6—3

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing

the public that they have just received from Philadelphie, and are now opening, a general assort-

ment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which they will sell at a small advance for Cash N. B. Purchasers and tennants will be received on exchange for CASH.

THOMAS & GROOME.

March 23—3

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A very General Assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

To the present and following Business.

He is in a place, in Easton, better calculated

for public business, at any kind. It will be divid-

ed, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

Feb. 2—3

APPRENTICES WANTED.

To the Tanning & Carting Business.

Two Boys between 12 and 16 years of age, of

good dispositions and steady habits, would be re-

quired, to be sent to the subscriber.

JOHN R. REGISTER.

Wye, 3d mo. 23—3

IS THIS PATRIOTISM?

Come, come, and sit ye down; ye shall not

budge;

We go not; till we sit you up a glass;

Where ye may see the mostoward of

you."

Patriotism is plainly defined, the love of one's country. The actual operation of this affection, when it is real, is to induce an anxious concern for the good of its object; a devoted attention to every measure which can subvert it; and it is al-

so marked, from the emotions common to human

nature, with joy for the success of this object and grief at its discomfiture. The effects which result from this principle, are ardent exertions to give safety and glory to the country, vigilance to detect every measure directed against it, and invigoration at every effort to injure or degrade it. If these delusions and deductions are not expressed with logical precision, they are sufficiently exact to serve as descriptions; and the plainest understanding by applying them, can learn something of duty, and detect something of im-

posture.

In the first place, then, is it **patriotism systematically**, and without **circumlocution**, to censure every act of the government of one's country; when that government is elective, and has, by election, been recently reversed with its powers?

Is it **patriotism** to vindicate the claims of another country against our own; when these claims impinge upon our own? Is it **patriotism** to accuse our own superior rights in that other country?

Is it **patriotism** to ascribe some mystical and religious character to that **war**?

Is it **patriotism** to attempt to defeat the pecuniary arrangements of our **Government**, that they may be compelled to relinquish a contest, begun simply to secure an obvious and essential right?

Is it **patriotism** to do violence to the rules of law and justice?

Is it **patriotism** to pass the limits of the grave, and to slander a great and illustrious man, for the simple crime of being friendly to the government?

Is it **patriotism** to make a show of rejoicing, at triumphs, on one element; claiming, at the same time, a monopoly of the credit of such victories; and ascribing all disasters to the treachery, or the want of patriotism, of the enemy?

Is it **patriotism** to pass over the conduct of the war, and to consider it as a mere affair of chance?

Is it **patriotism** to give up the cause of justice, to the influence of a single individual?

Is it **patriotism** to give up the cause of justice, to the influence of a single individual?

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

GALLANT ACTION.

Extract from Log Book of the private armed schooner Hazard, of Charleston, commanded by Placid Le Charlier.

The private armed schooner Hazard, of Charleston, 57 tons burthen, commanded by Placid Le Charlier, mounting one carriage gun, a six pounder and two six pound carromes, armed with 38 men, the captain inclusive; which at anchor off the island of Barbadoes, at half past ten o'clock, discovered a man of war British escorting five merchantmen, one of which had lost her mizzen mast, and was to leeward—remained in that situation until the noon of war and four merchantmen was out of sight, then gave chase until one o'clock, came up with a large armed ship, who hoisted English colors and fired a gun; the privateer likewise hoisted English colors and made for the ship.

When within musket shot, fired our six pounder loaded with ball and grape shot, and poured in our musketry with great violence, which was but partially returned, at a quarter past one o'clock, while in the act of boarding kept up a well directed and incessant fire which proved so destructive, that they could make no return to injure us, she struck her colors—a half past 1 o'clock, sent a lieutenant and 9 men with our boat for the capt., who returned with captain Alexander Nicholson, a native of London, commanding the Br. copper bottomed ship Albion of London, fr. Dematara bound to London, navigated by 15 men, with a passenger on board, making all together 16, mounting 12 guns, six's and nines, with a cargo of 400 hds. sugar, 39 puncheons rum, 36 casks and 30 sacks of coffee and 10 bags cotton. In consequence of captain N. being wounded in the action and there being no convenience to attend him on board the privateer, he was allowed, agreeable to his request, to return on board the prize—ordered the prize master to keep in company with the privateer, made for Chesterton, which we succeeded in and remained till about eight days, endeavoring to get in which we could not do in consequence of the weather being very foggy—on the 19th at 8 o'clock, lost sight of the prize; as soon as the weather cleared went in pursuit of her and continued until Sunday, 21st inst. at half past two o'clock, the men at the top cried out a sail, which few minutes after proved to be our prize; the weather still continuing foggy, at four o'clock, again lost sight of her, at eight o'clock weather cleared away a little, and discovered ourselves a little to Savannah Light, S. S. E.—On the 22d at half past eight o'clock again discovered our prize about eight miles distant, made sail for her, at half past 9 o'clock, discovered a British cutter with our prize, which we presumed she had recaptured—at 10 o'clock we hoisted a signal for our prize, which she did not answer—at 11 o'clock she hoisted British colors, and steered in a different direction, continued to pursue them both until Tuesday the 23d at 12 o'clock when they commenced firing on us, at a considerable distance. Not wishing to waste our powder, occasionally amused them with a shot, until one o'clock, when we came within musket shot, then commenced to fire at the ship and cutter, which was answered by them with great promptitude and apparent determination at 3 o'clock the second lieutenant, carpenter, and five men, were dangerously wounded—a five o'clock the cutter hove off to repair the damage caused her—during the interval ordered an additional supply of cartridges made up—half past 5 o'clock, hauled close up to the nearly calm, commenced the attack with great violence, the crew to a man having determined to lose their lives before they would lose their valuable prize, which already cost so much trouble—at half past 6 o'clock the British cutter aground, hauled off and continued to fire at a distance—then took advantage of the position, bore down on the prize and with six pounds alone and broadside attack with musketry caused her to strike her colors; then ordered her to lay too—the British cutter having that broadside, we instantly gave chase, keeping up a tremendous fire with the six pounder and musket, pursued her until near eight o'clock; being then nearly out of sight of the prize, the cutter ceased firing, while we, saying they had struck and signified the same by hoisting and lowering lantern three times—having then but 11 men on board the Hazard and 14 men and the captain—received on board the Hazard the British prize master and crew, who reported himself to be named Michael Magee and delivered the copy of the cutter's commission, called the Caledonia, of Nassau, New Providence, commanded by John Hinson, mounting eight guns, sixes and fours, and navigated by 35 men—kept close in company with our prize, after making several attempts to get into Savannah, the wind bearing from N. N. W. from the 23d to 26th bore away for St. Mary's where both the Hazard and privateer arrived safe on the 20th of Feb.

During the above gallant action with one single 6 pounder and 21 men did the Italian Le Charlier, and his brave crew contend against 36 men on board the British cutter and 16 on board the ship, making together 52 men, and 23 guns principally six and nine pounders—during the action which commenced at 12 o'clock and continued until half past

eight, an elapse of nine hours & a half, the crew of the Hazard, expended 135 six pound shot and six thousand ball cartridges.

We, the subscribers, captain and part of the crew of the British ship Albion, mounting 12 guns, and now lying in the river St. Mary's, do hereby certify, that after an engagement with the privateer sloop Hazard, commanded by Placid Le Charlier, & our colors were struck to him, we received from said Captain all that a tent on and humanity, tend to alleviate the horrors of war, for which attention we take this mode of returning our thanks to Capt. Le Charlier.

During the latter part of the action between the British privateer Caledonia, of 8 guns, and the American armed sloop Hazard, of 3 guns, we were in the ship Albion, a considerable distance from the action, could only see the fire of the guns a part of the time—went below to pay the last duties to a dying man; when we came on deck the British cutter Caledonia had ceased to fire, while her privateers were sweeping our vessels from the seas, even in sight of our own shores, and our West Indian Islands are actually in close and continued blockade; what are our admiral boards, our naval commissioners, our cabinet ministers about, at this awful and trying moment?

The question has already been discussed in a former, and is still further answered in another department of this paper; we shall therefore, for the present, conclude the subject, with this observation, that if the fate of England depend upon her navy, and that navy is destined to fall under the superior and all controlling energies of republican prowess, at least let us look our more favored enemies fairly and boldly in the face; let us leave nothing to treachery, negligence or incapacity; if fall must, let us meet our inevitable doom with becoming fortitude as men and Britons, but let us not court a hasty and premature ruin, by self degradation and voluntary disgrace.

FROM THE LONDON INDEPENDENT WHIG AMERICA.

Exactly as we have long foretold our leaders the war with America gains strength by its continuance, and the spirit of our Trans Atlantic brethren, in conformity to the principles of genuine republicanism, rises with every succeeding miscarriage or defeat. We are not wrong in our conjecture, that the capture of a British man of war by Captain Hull, would operate as a stimulus to the Americans, and urge them to enter into a formidable competition with our naval power. Since that unfortunate event, another humiliating incident has occurred in the capture of the Macedonian, one of the largest and finest frigates in our service, by the United States frigate, after a hard fought and bloody contest, in which we suffered considerable loss. Accustomed as we have hitherto been to a long and uninterrupted tide of success upon the watery element, and claiming an absolute and exclusive sovereignty over the ocean, to be defeated there, where we securely rested our proudest hopes and wishes, might reasonably be expected to check our insolence and mortify our pride. In this view of the case, and if we could flatter ourselves that it would have the effect to induce us to abate somewhat of our unwarrantable pretensions, and listen to terms of moderation and forbearance, our regret would be sensibly diminished; since even the misfortune, severe as it is, might be converted into a great and lasting benefit to the nation at large. But the mischief will not confine itself here; the harm of the invincibility of the British navy, like that of the Grecian warrior destroyed, the terror that has long preceded our flag, and commanded the silent homage of surrounding nations, will henceforward be dissipated, and every maritime power with whom we may be involved in war, will fight with redoubled zeal; ardently and anxiously hoping to lower our ascendancy, and establish the freedom of the seas.

It is not difficult to anticipate the result; and if what has been stated by an editor in our parlament be true, that it is her natural strength alone that England owes her existence, and that when it ceases to be great, she will be nothing, then is the period of her decline not far distant, and she must content with losing her crest, and an equal rank with the inferior and obnoxious isles of the seas. In our conquests with other states, and in all our calculations of the future, we add the same high tone and indulge in the same presumptuous confidence of success that characterized the helicon days of our prosperity, when England exhibited the bright effulgence of her towering splendor, and under the wise and patriotic administrations of our Burleigh, Godolphins, our Harveys and Chathams, we scattered the invincible armadas of her conspiring enemies, and cut the confederate fleets and armies of Holland, France and Spain. But we must now learn, painful as is the task, to forget the golden days, or, if we cannot wholly obliterate them from memory, think of them as of the romantic tales of ancient times, gone to return no more! We must disown our selves of those costly trappings and fictitious appendages which serve only to exhibit a cruel contrast between our ancient glories and our present fallen state.

A powerful and rival nation is now rapidly rising in the west, whose restraints we have hitherto derided; but whose resentment we shall soon brought to focus; who, for our follies or our crimes, seem destined to retaliate on us the miseries we have inflicted on defenceless and oppressed states, to share with us the fertile products of the ocean, to snatch from our feeble and decrepit hands the imperial trident of the main. It is not that the skill and gallantry of our brave defenders are not eminently conspicuous as herculean, or that their commanders are not a valiant lead them on to victory over their enemies; no—it is that deadly worm of corruption, which is preying upon the vitals of the state, has at length

penetrated to our floating batteries, rendering them an inert and unwieldy mass of rotten planks, bilging upon the rocks and quicksands, and driven about deprived of chart or compass, at the mercy of the winds or waves. Is this merely a figurative and fanciful statement of our present situation? Let the merchants & manufacturers of our distressed and distracted country; let the insulted and outraged feelings of the whole nation, who are loud and unanimous in the expression of their opinions, supply the comment, and answer to the correctness or falsehood of the representation.

While America is straining every nerve to complete her military and naval establishments, and prepare for a state of long, protracted and vigorous warfare, while her privateers are sweeping our vessels from the seas, even in sight of our own shores, and our West Indian Islands are actually in close and continued blockade; what are our admiral boards, our naval commissioners, our cabinet ministers about, at this awful and trying moment?

The question has already been discussed in a former, and is still further answered in another department of this paper; we shall therefore, for the present, conclude the subject, with this observation, that if the fate of England depend upon her navy, and that navy is destined to fall under the superior and all controlling energies of republican prowess, at least let us look our more favored enemies fairly and boldly in the face; let us leave nothing to treachery, negligence or incapacity; if fall must, let us meet our inevitable doom with becoming fortitude as men and Britons, but let us not court a hasty and premature ruin, by self degradation and voluntary disgrace.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Extracts from Lisbon papers, received by the Marcellus at Boston to March 15 containing London dates to the 4th, and Paris dates to February 28.

Both Houses of the British Parliament have approved unanimously of the war against America, & voted to support the government in continuing it with energy.

After a warm debate in the House of Commons which lasted 4 days, Mr. Grattan's proposition in favour of the Catholics viz., "that a committee should be appointed composed of members of the House to examine the claims of the Catholics in the United Kingdom, and amend the laws relating to them," passed by a plurality of 40 votes.—For it 55. Against it 22.

Some great personage had been arrested in Vienna by order of Bonaparte, some supposed it to be Murat, whilst on his way to Naples.

The Emperor Alexander's head quarters were at Warsaw at the latter part of January.

The Russians were within 50 leagues of Berlin. Gen. Steinthal was at New S. Etain; Wittgenstein at Rogenwald in Prussian Pomerania; Platow had entered the New March. The Russians had been joined by many Prussians.

Konigsberg was entered on the 5th January by the vanguard of Count Wittgenstein under Maj. Gen. Schepilli Macdonald who had occupied it but not more than 7000 men with him on executing it. Wittgenstein & Tschichagoff were in concert of him. 800 prisoners were taken, the military chest, 50 pieces of artillery, & a large quantity of provisions, &c.

On the 15th January the pursuing troops after having been successful in several skirmishes occupied M. Rienwider the first city on the left of the Vistula. F. Storck's account states that Platow had a fixed on the banks of the Oder & in consequence the French Gen. Grenier had retired to Berlin where the discontent of the people was extreme. It was thought that Dantzig was not in a situation to make much resistance.

The conscripts in the North of Germany concealed themselves. 300 were received on board of Swedish vessels.

The papers contain a long Swedish State of war, if they depended on suzerainty from England, could scarcely remain on our coast. Without fresh provisions, the crews would be infested with the scurvy—and without sound wholesome water, they would be liable to every other malady. The wickedness of feeding our enemies when blocking our ports, is to me inconceivably great. Would you send from your table food to the sentinel who stands at your door, ready to rob you of property, and burn your house when denying him provisions would secure you from danger? Probity, virtue, and principle, if not entirely guided by local interests, will effect all we desire. No man should be permitted to trade with a license. All trade, under foreign flags, which is entirely English property, and conducted for their safety and comfort, ought to be prevented altogether. We have so small a navy, every encouragement possible should be given to private armed vessels, to burn and desroy the commerce of the enemy. The stupidity and obstinacy of the English ministry, will oblige us to become a manufacturing people.

We have evinced to the world, what a small navy can effect. England will it a truly sufficient matter, to blockade our ports, and protect her commerce. Our enterprises will convince her, that it will be a task of immense magnitude, to prevent our vessels from traversing every part of the ocean.—The Russians had been joined by many Prussians.

Much consternation exists at Berlin. The inhabitants utter acclamations in favour of the Russians in the streets, Coffee Houses &c.

London, March 1. Letters from Lord Cathcart to January 29. They state that the Russians had passed the Vistula for the north of Bromberg and Tschel for Dirschel, and to the gates of Dantzig.

The Russian military Journal says,

Jan 3. Ad. Tschichagoff entered Interburg, the vanguard entered Gronbunnen; & Gen. Woronzow entered Emersdorf. Gen. Tschopitz entered Saluppen and was joyfully received by the inhabitants.

Jan 8. Gen. Schepilli beat the encampment of Labian, who then retired towards Konigsberg, losing 3 pieces of artillery, many officers and 300 soldiers.

The Emperor and Kutusoff's H. Q. were at Orani.

Jan. 22. Announces the driving of the enemy from Konigsberg. The French lost 8000, 30 cannon, large quantities of provisions, &c. and many Russian officers and soldiers, prisoners, were liberated. The fugitives of the enemy are pursued.

The Emperor's H. Q. were at Meretsch. Macdonald commanded at Konigsberg—His own corps is reduced to 2500 and he has about 4500 others who are pursued.

Jan. 14. The Russians took Elbing, Marienberk and Marienwerder. Platow pursues the enemy towards Dantzig. General Schepilli passed the Nagat, and follows the enemy.

Jan. 18. Bibing was taken.

The French left at Marienberk in the hospital 40 officers and 726 soldiers.

The Russians in all these movements have made many prisoners and have taken many pieces of artillery.

Gen. Czernischoff had passed the Vistula and pursued the French towards Newberg.

It is said the French attempted to seize the King of Prussia, but he escaped to Silesia.

The H. Q. are at Lynch.

The taking of Berlin will be the signal for the rising of all Germany.

Kutusoff is made a Prince of the imperial family—Platow and W. G. G. had new honours conferred on them.

The last Paris papers are silent to Dantzig, Thorn Posen and Warsaw. We therefore believe the Russians have taken all those places.

Marshal Ney has had the title of Prince of Moscow conferred on him by Bonaparte.

It was reported Murat had been found in Vienna and seized.

The reports from Sweden are that the Austrian army has retired under a convention between Kutusoff and Swartzberg. The Ministers had been sent from Vienna to Wina and London—that the Duke Constantine is raised to the throne of Poland, that Denmark resists the requisitions of Bonaparte—that Dantzig was taken Jan 27.

Lord Walpole was still at Vienna.

FROM THE AURORA.

After the wanton attack on the frigate Chesapeake, when the blood of war was shed in profound peace, and without provocation; we should then have been convinced that the ministry of England, were so much intoxicated with power that no fact, however atrocious, was too audacious for them to authorize. Posterity yet to applaud or condemn the pacific policy of our government at that eventful period.

The feeling of the nation were aroused— discord and party jealousy were lost in an enthusiastic glow of indignation, at an act so barbarous, an insult so outrage—a murder so cruel. Unanimity pervaded the country and no man was found, that would not have resisted the executive, in endeavoring to obtain an adequate redress. The admiral, on his arrival in England was received by the British court with every mark of respect and immediately after entrusted with the command of the fleet, "the most responsible and important station in their power to bestow." This was the auspicious time for our country to have determined on building at least 20 large frigates and as many sloops of war. We had in abundance all things necessary for fitting ships, and brave seamen to manage and fight them. The jury the enemy's commerce would sustain from them, would be immense. The time is not yet passed for our government to put forth its energies. We all know the parricidae demands on us for supplies. The West India Islands would be in a deplorable state of misery and want, with our productions. The English ships of war, if they depended on suzerainty from England, could scarcely remain on our coast. Without fresh provisions, the crews would be infested with the scurvy—and without sound wholesome water, they would be liable to every other malady. The wickedness of feeding our enemies when blocking our ports, is to me inconceivably great. Would you send from your table food to the sentinel who stands at your door, ready to rob you of property, and burn your house when denying him provisions would secure you from danger? Probity, virtue, and principle, if not entirely guided by local interests, will effect all we desire. No man should be permitted to trade with a license. All trade, under foreign flags, which is entirely English property, and conducted for their safety and comfort, ought to be prevented altogether. We have so small a navy, every encouragement possible should be given to private armed vessels, to burn and desroy the commerce of the enemy. The stupidity and obstinacy of the English ministry, will oblige us to become a manufacturing people.

We have evinced to the world, what a small navy can effect. England will it a truly sufficient matter, to blockade our ports, and protect her commerce. Our enterprises will convince her, that it will be a task of immense magnitude, to prevent our vessels from traversing every part of the ocean.—The Russians had been joined by many Prussians.

John Mason, Esq. of this District, we learn, is appointed Commissary General of Prisoners. He will also have the superintendence of Aliens.

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF PEACE?

This question can be easily solved by every person of ordinary capacity, who is the least acquainted with the transactions of recent date. It is stated by the federalists, that the question of impressment is the only ground for continuing the war. Admit this to be correct, and what follows? Why, that those who seek most to reconcile the differences on this point, are the real friends of peace; and that those on the contrary, who strive to perpetuate the differences on this subject between the two nations, are the real friends of war. The pretense of G. Britain and her apologists for continuing the practice, every body knows, is to obtain British seamen. Of course, if this sole pretense is done away, by rendering it impossible for British seamen to be employed on board our vessels, it is doing all in our power to bring about a peace. A law for this very purpose has passed Congress; and who do you think voted for it? Not those who refuse to be the friends of peace—not the federalists; the republicans passed the law in despite of the opposition of the federal party. Does this not afford irrefutable evidence, that federalists seek to perpetuate our differences with G. Britain, that they may have the more room to find fault? For it is not on the ground of their own merits, but from the evils incident to war, which they

sold from the southward, loaded with rice &c. and bound to the northward eastwise, which are taken, and furnish supplies for all their wants.

Let the government look to this tribe, so serviceable to our enemies.

AGRICOLA.

We have seen letters from the Head Quarters of the North Western Army as late as the 9th inst. at which time all was well, and reinforcements daily arriving.

Vet. Intel.

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Atlanta Register, April 9.

Yesterday, a party of Indians, who have been daily committing excesses in sight of our camp, attacked a small guard which was sent about three-fourths of a mile into the woods with three or four men, who were in pursuit of timber for the use of the encampment. They shot one dead and dragged away two prisoners. At this instant twelve French refugees from Detroit and the River Raisin offered their services to go in pursuit of the Indians. They soon found from their trail, that their course was down the river. They then leapt into a large skiff and descended the river for the purpose of obstructing their passage to the left bank. About five miles below this place, they discovered two Indian canoes behind an island on this side the river; and as they made for them ten Indians jumped into the canoes and came out to meet them. They approached within 25 yds, when the yell and fire commenced on both sides. Two Indians only remained to take the canoe on shore, where 5 others had placed themselves behind the trees and from these our men received the most damage. We had several wounded; two of them mortally—they died this day, and were buried with the honors of war. The other five were left to do well, though two of them have several wounds each. A detachment of forty men was dispatched to support our men, but unfortunately did not reach the scene of action until a few minutes after the combatants had separated. The remaining Indians were too far down the river to be overtaken.

have will render the administration unpopular, that they expect to rise to power. A peace on fair terms would best their projects. — They therefore encourage England to persist in her demands, that the war may be prolonged. We ask every candid reader, if the inference we draw is not the only one the fact will warrant.

Albany Argus.

**THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER**

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1813.

OF THE SQUADRON

We have but little to add—a marauding party landed last week on Poplar Island, and plundered to a large amount. Upwards of 40 head of cattle, some sheep and hogs, &c., were born off by this visit, and stood up the bay. On the firing in the bay on Saturday, we have not been able to ascertain particulars—reports vary as to the scene of action; Kent Island, North Point, and Annapolis are mentioned. Three deserters made their escape a few days past in a Captain's Gig, and landed near Rock Hall, where we are informed the militia make a formidable bulwark on the exposed points of the shore. Had the Islands in the bay been divested of succour for the enemy, which interest and patriotism certainly dictated, the bold and determined stand made by the defenders of the main, their visit up the bay would have been both short and unprofitable.

The Legislature of Maryland, it is expected, will be called to meet in June next.

CÆCIL COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FREE TRADE AND NO IMPRESTMENT.

Elkton, April 8.

In conformity to previous arrangement, the committees from the several election districts in Cæcil county, met in general committee at Mr. Richardson's, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to be supported by the friends of the general government and of free trade and no impressment, as delegates to the Legislature of Maryland, at the next election. It appeared that the following gentlemen were duly elected committee-men from the several districts in which they reside, for the above purpose, viz.

Gen. H. Ford Rev. James Thomas
Benj. Bayard Robert Hart
James Smith Samuel McCulloch
Col. John Ward Joseph Condon
Edward H. Veasey John McGrath
J. W. Etherington Richard Simpson
John Wroth William Billiult
John Evans Israel White
James Hall Elisha Brown
David Mackey Robert Evans, jun.
Nich. Hyland, of Ed. David Patton
James Sewall David Springer
Isaac Taylor David Churchman, and
R. W. Armstrong, and James L. Porter.

A large majority of whom being present, *Ed. and H. Veasey*, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Dr. R. W. Armstrong, appointed Secretary.

After due deliberation it was resolved unanimously, That

Col. THOMAS W. VEASEY,
Dr. JOHN GROOME,
DANIEL SHEDDING, and
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esquires,

Be and they are hereby earnestly recommended to the Democratic Republicans of Cæcil county, as suitable characters for their cordial support and suffrage, at the important election on the first Monday in October next.

On motion, *Resolved unanimously*, That we mutually pledge ourselves zealously to exert our utmost diligence to procure the election of the above candidates.

ReOrdered, That the above proceedings be published in the Republican paper in this State.

EDWARD H. VEASEY, Chairman,

R. W. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor, to his friend in N. York, dated April 9, 1813.

Yesterday was launched the pilot boat built for Lady of the Lake. Our fleet is completely rigged and manned, and consists of the following vessels, viz.—Ship *Monsoon*, 28 guns; brig *Oneida*, 18 guns; schr. *Hamilton*, 9 guns; schr. *Gov. Tompkins*, 6 guns; schr. *Conquest*, 3 guns; schr. *Grovener*, 5 guns; schr. *Pert*, 3 guns; schr. *Fair American*, 4 guns; schr. *Julia*, 2 guns; schr. *Ontaria*, 1 gun; schr. *Scourge*, 3 guns; schr. *Elizabeth*, 2 guns; schr. *Lady of the Lake*, 3 guns; and schr. *Mary*, bomb vessel.—This day the keel was laid for another ship; that is to carry 32 guns. The ice will break up in ten days, and we have our sails bent—so before I write again we may expect a battle. Kingston is 30 miles from this place, and as the Royal George and Earl Moira are there, and as the ice breaks up later, we may have a chance of taking them before they form a junction with the vessels at Little York. The Fair American is commanded by Lieutenant Chancery, brother to the Commodore. There are about 5000 troops here ready to march the moment we sail.

From the North Western Army.

Since the publication of the Daily National Intelligencer of yesterday, we have seen letters from Camp Meigs of the date of April 4th, which have removed the apprehensions we then expressed for the safety of that fort. It is true, that the Indians are prowling around the camp, and butcher every straggler they can find; but their aggregate force is not half as great as is represented in the articles we have copied from Ohio papers. An attack was expected from combined British and Indians about the 10th or 12th inst, but no apprehensions were entertained for the result. Reinforcements were rapidly moving on from every quarter.— Major Amos Stoddard had the command at the last advices. In a few days it is expected that there will be upwards of four thousand men within this encampment.

[Nat. Intell.]

Troy, April 6.

On Sunday last about 900 men arrived at the camp, in Greenbush, from the southward. We understand that a part of them have been about 5 weeks coming from Baltimore. It is a fortnight since they left New York, in sloops, to come up the River. Their farther destination is no doubt to the northwestern frontiers of this State. We understand that some of the officers and men are sick, but, that generally, they are in good health and excellent spirits. They are pronounced as fine a looking body of men as have come to Greenbush.

We also learn that a reg't. of light dragoons is on its way up the River.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

You are authorised to state, that upon a requisition being made by Maj. Gen. Smith for arms, for the defence of this City, the Secretary of War immediately granted every thing that was required of him; so that we may calculate on our City being promptly placed in a suitable state of defence.

Baltimore Patriot.

Communicated for the Star.

Arrived here (Sunday afternoon) John Merdith and William Bromwell, from Queen's Town—sent in there by the enemy's blocking squadron. The following statement by them, hastily taken, of the treatment, &c. is offered to the public.

On Friday, the 15th, we left Baltimore at 11 o'clock, in the Queen's Town packet—stowed down the Potapco with a fair breeze, till we got near North Point, when we discovered plainly three large ships and several small vessels, apparently about five miles above the mouth of Chester river. Thinking he had best put back, the skipper of the Queen's Town packet, — Bateman, (the captain and the owner being sick at home,) shifted his course and stood up the river, sailing some time on our way up, discerning nothing that could molest us; and thinking that the wind would continue, put again down the river. On our way this second time down, the gun boat stationed some miles above North Point, got under way and stood her course up the river—not having proceeded far down the river, when we discovered two row boats under North Point, about 15 miles distant, standing, as we thought, to the land. Immediately put back again the second time up the river—after going on sometime, we found the row boats coming after us, and gaining—took out our sweeps, manned them well, and made the best of our way, supposing they might be enemy's barges, though there were different opinions; some said they were sea-boats which had been up the bay—others, that they were major Bay men's barges, sent to keep look-out.—The wind coming light, they gained on us so fast, that we were all convinced that they were the enemy's barges; and being apprehensive that we should be taken, waved a signal to the gun boat just a head. Finding she took no notice of us, but still stood on, exerted every nerve to prevent being captured. Vain struggle! About six o'clock they fired several shots from musketry at us. We now found indeed that we were gone, though an hour before we had not the least idea but that we could make the fort with all ease before they could come up with us. A few minutes after their first fire, the enemy came along side, boarded from two small barges containing 20 men each, and captured us, within five miles of the fort of Baltimore—the gun boat, as we supposed, about 3 or 400 yards a head:—she did not fire till the enemy had boarded us, when they appeared to aim their shot at us, two of which were very near striking our mast and stern. It appeared to be the opinion of every passenger on board the Packet, (even the enemy himself said decidedly) that the gun boat might and ought to have protected us. Immediately after the enemy fired, the Packet's boat was got out, in which Mr. Pease, his son and servant, skipper—Bateman, Strawn and Cohen, sailors, with three black men, also sailors, abandoned the vessel and escaped to the shore; only one sailor left aboard the Packet, and he a boy, Michael Taylor, who behaved nobly.

The officers who boarded asked if the vessel was a Packet, and upon being answered *she was*, they said we need be under no apprehensions, for that our persons and private property should be respected—said they took us for a gun boat. We were towed down to the squadron, and anchored near the Marlborough 74, rear admiral Cockburn. Continued there till 10 o'clock next day, the 17th, during which time boats were continually passing to and from the admiral's ship—we were frequently visited by the boats. Between 10 and 11 o'clock it was ordered by the admiral (we presume) that the passengers of the captured vessel should have their baggage delivered to them—that they should have a sloop, a small boat, to convey them to Queen's Town; but the vessel and the cargo they retained as a prize.—Got under way a 11 o'clock, bidding them goodbye, and they wished us a good passage—Poor comfort to J. M. and W. B. who owned the whole of the merchandise to a large amount, & every package of which was taken. We were, however, very glad to come so well; for we were under some apprehension that at least some of us would be detained. They put on board of us several passengers, some of whom had been detained a month, some not so long. They treated us politely—were very courteous—spoke highly of our naval officers, and said that captain Jones and I were or ought to be admirals.

Arrived at Queen's Town about 12 o'clock on Saturday evening the 17th—almost ready to kiss the ground for joy that we had got out of the enemy's clutches, and on land once more, safe and sound.

From some of the prisoners put on board of us we learned that the enemy had, during the time they were detained, destroyed upwards of 100 bay craft, some of which were very valuable.

Robert Williams, a prisoner taken in the Lynx, told J. Meggith that he saw two pilots on board the admiral's ship—when he got to Baltimore, would report them.

JNO. MEREDITH,
Wm. BROMWELL.

Copy of the Passport given by order of the Admiral.

Rev. Admiral Coomburn having given up the American stand *Emalina*, to the lady passengers and others, captured in the Jefferson packet, to convey them to Queen's Town, Chester river, Queen Ann's county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.—I am desired by the rear admiral to direct that the boats of the squadron do not molest her in her passage.

Given under my hand this 17th of April, 1813. (Signed) JNO. R. GLOVER, Sec'y.

The sloop to be under the direction of Mr. Harrison, passenger, for the benefit of the lady passengers. (Signed) J. R. G.

Force of the enemy's squadron anchored off North Point—

Marlborough, 74; Statira, 38; Maidstone, 36; two brigs; privateer *Dolphin*—and several tenders.

Persons captured—released after a detention of 17 hours—

Michael Taylor, sailor; a Mr. Talbot, his lady, and four children; Kensey Harrison; Mrs. Biscoe; a Mr. Flint; William Bromwell; J. Meredith; Wm. Pratt; two Miss Denny's; three black men; two black women and one child—passengers.

The enemy observed that Major Barney was a brave man; that he fired a few shot from a field-piece, one of which was so well aimed; that it splashed the water over one of their barges—said they should like to be acquainted with him.

Extract of a letter from New London, dated April 16.

I have the satisfaction of informing you, that on Wednesday the smack Hero, of Mystic, with a number of volunteers, under command of captain Burrows, sailed in pursuit of the smack Fox, which has annoyed our coasters so much, which she devoured so near her, that she was unable to escape. The Fox ran her on board, when no opposition was made. The Fox was taken into Mystic, and this evening her crew, consisting of a lieutenant, midshipman and eleven men, good looking fellows, and as merry as though they had landed in Old England—probably more so.

The Fox was captured within 10 miles of Block Island. The strong north winds had driven the men of war to the south of the island.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated 19th February, 1813.

The death of Mr. Barlow is more to be regretted, as it is believed he and the Duke of Bassas had agreed upon the conditions of a treaty, adjusting a satisfactory manner, all the claims of the American government.

Md. Rep.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LEADER OFFICE, NORFOLK, 2

Monday, Apr. 12, 1813.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, the schr. Flight, Capt. Kelly, bound to Baltimore, and owned by Messrs. Williams and the Captain, came into the Capes, in 35 days from Bordeaux. She was soon discovered by four barges of the enemy, who gave chase, and the Flight touching unfortunately on the tail of the Horse Shoe, it came up with her—About this time it began to blow with great violence, and the sea making a breach over the schr. it became necessary to abandon her, which was done, & the Captain and the Flight taken on board the barges.—It was then attempted to regain the ships below, which was found impracticable from the violence of the wind and sea—they were driven up into the Roads, and one of the barges, with a midshipman, 16 men, and two of the Flight's crew—came up yesterday afternoon, along side of the Constellation, on Captain Stewart and surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

The three other barges were discovered about four o'clock in the Roads, by Captain Ham, of the Revenue Cutter Jeffereson. Major Cobbin, commanding at Hampton, put on board the Cutter and one of the Mail Boats, a detachment of Volunteer Militia, and Captain Servant's rifle company, who went immediately in pursuit.

The barges attempted to escape up James River, but were overtaken so fast, that they hove to and surrendered, 1 Lieutenant, 2 midshipmen, 1 boatswain and 59 seamen. Capt. Kelly, the Surgeon and Crew of the Flight, were retaken. It is said by the British Lieut. that the Flight had

The Captain of a small vessel from the Eastern Shore informs, that the Flight was lying on her beam ends, as he passed her this morning, about 10 o'clock. A barge was going from one of the ships to the schooner. The only ships in Lynnhaven Bay are the Victorious, 74, and a sloop of war.

Extract from a letter of an Officer to his friend in this city, dated

"Quarter Master's Quarters, 2

Urbanna, April 11.

"At the moment, &c.—who should make their appearance but three 74's, 2 frigates, and 3 gun brigs. They came to this place and captured the privateer *Dolphin*, Captain Stafford, who made a gallant resistance. They took the Letters of Marque *Arab*, *Lynx* and another with their barges.—They then landed 4 miles below this, and committed the most cruel, savage and wanton outrages. They even descended to the meaness of stealing the clothes of poor women, cutting everything to pieces. The very ducks and geese and their nests were stolen & carried off—furniture cut to pieces—oxen shot in the carts & ploughs. We are under martial law—I am quarter master and commissary, &c.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Washington City, April 16.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following General Officers, we learn, have been appointed by the President of the U. States, since the adjournment of Congress, to fill vacancies, and in pursuance of acts passed at the close of the session:

Brigadier Generals.

Thomas H. Cushing Lewis Cass

Zebulon M. Pike William H. Winder

George Izard Benjamin Howard

Duncan M'Arthur

Quarter Master General.

Robert Swartout

Adjutant General.

William Duane Winfield Scott

John R. Fenwick Francis K. Hunger

Inspector General.

Abijahel V. Nicoll Nicholas Gray

John Chrystie William K. Boote

Assistant Adjutant General.

James Bankhead Nathaniel F. Adams

Charles K. Gardner Thomas Christie

John Johnson Robert Dunn

Ebenezer Beebe Talbot Chambers

Assistant Inspector General.

Wm. S. Hamilton Enos Cutler

James Gibson John C. Tilotson

Adjutant General's Office.

Washington City, 2

13th April, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

All communications and reports on public service, hitherto addressed to the Adjutant General at this place will henceforward be directed to the War Department. *Adjutant & Inspector General's Office.*

T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

Changes in the Staff at this place.

Gen. Cushing, being appointed a Brigadier of the line will leave the seat of government. Captain C. K. Gardner of the Artillery has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major.

Major A. Y. Nicoll of the same corps has been appointed an Inspector General with the rank of Colonel.

JOEL BARLOW.

We have pleasure in giving place to the following tribute of respect to the memory of *Joel Barlow</i*

